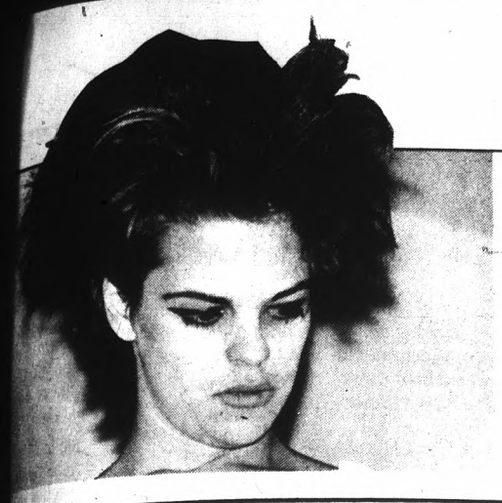
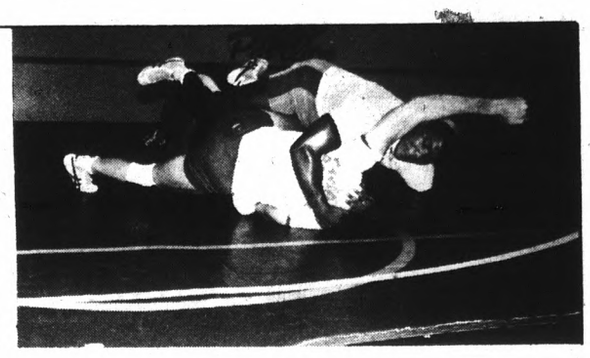


Hairstyles your mother would hate

See Page 16

Gator wrestler eyes the Olympics

See Page 12



San Francisco State

PHOENIX

Volume 33, No. 12 | The Award-Winning Student Newspaper | Thursday, Dec. 1, 1983

Accidents will happen



By Darrin Zuelow

...remen had to use the "Jaws of Life" to pry open the door of this ...r to reach two injured passengers after a two-vehicle collision at ...e intersection of 19th Avenue and Winston Drive yesterday morn...g. According to a witness, the car, driven by Frank Boscacci, 62, ...an a red light while turning left onto Winston Drive from northbound ...9th Avenue. Lance Briggs, 38, driving south on 19th Avenue, was unable to avoid the collision. The impact sent both vehicles toward a pedestrian island and blocked the exit lanes from Stonestown. According to San Francisco police, Gloria Boscacci, a passenger in her husband's car, who required stitches on her face and arm, was treated and released from a hospital. Briggs was treated at the scene for cuts. None were wearing seatbelts.

AS confronts work-study payroll deficit

By Lorraine Wilson

In a meeting with financial aid officials Tuesday, the Associated Students said it will not lay off employees or curtail programs to meet its work-study payroll.

According to Jeff Baker, director of the work-study program, the AS will run out of money in February if its activities aren't curtailed.

The AS has asked the auxiliary accounting department for $75,000 to pay its employees.

AS President Derek Gilliam said the auxiliary accounting department withdrew a $100,000 AS certificate of deposit and used $25,000 of it to pay outstanding AS bills without informing anyone.

"They have the right to do that," Gilliam said. "We'll be asking them for the balance."

AS only received $62,000 of the $114,000 it requested from financial aid for work-study this year. It needed an additional $43,000 to continue business at its current level.

The AS will present its proposals to the Budget Review Board Monday or Tuesday, according to AS Business Manager James McDuffie. The proposal will then go to President Chia-Wei Woo for approval. McDuffie said the work-study funds should be approved in about a week.

In addition to requesting the funds from the auxiliary accounting department, the AS plans to closely monitor its employees, making sure they work no more than the hours they are contracted for.

The financial aid office has $80,000 in additional work-study funds and has recommended that the AS be allocated $12,600. Financial aid would provide $8,400 and AS would have to come up with the remaining $4,200.

Baker said AS' back-up plans for coping with the work-study deficit are not sufficient.

"If you get the other money, that's fine. But if you don't, your other options are not good," Baker told AS members.

Laying off employees or shutting

See Deficit, Page 10.

Teachers claim salary plan unfair

By Genny Hom and Lorraine Wilson

SF State faculty complain that President Chia-Wei Woo's new salary plan to give incentives to certain professors overlooks the issue that all teachers are underpaid.

"To select out some people because of the scarcity of their talent is going to distract from the real need to increase salaries for all qualified teachers," said John Kinch, chairman of the sociology department.

Though details of Woo's Market Conditions Salary Supplement plan have not been finalized, it proposes to offer about a 5 percent salary increase to accounting, computer science and electrical engineering teachers.

The California State University system chancellor's office set aside $450,000 in February to boost the pay schedule in the CSU system.

Five of SF State's nine deans rejected the plan and the Academic Senate opposed it by a vote of 39 to six.

"I'm opposed to any plan that offers different salaries in different disciplines," said Becky Loewy, chairwoman of the Academic Senate.

"Everybody needs a salary increase, and it's not enough money to keep or attract anybody," Loewy said.

The money should have been earmarked for across-the-board salary increases, Loewy said.

At SF State, the five new faculty members hired in those disciplines will receive a retroactive raise for 1983-84, while the increase will benefit about 24 instructors in those fields next year.

John Gemello, associate professor of

See Plan, Page 10.

DA and lab protesters square off

Blocking the road or blocking the nuclear arms buildup?

...Gordon Sullivan

Prosecution and defense attorneys ...gree about more than just the guilt ...nnocence of 11 anti-nuclear demon...tors on trial in Pleasanton. They ...gree about the trial itself.

"I think the American nuclear arms ...ustry is on trial and I think we are an ...ension of that," said Leonard Post, a ...fense attorney, who with Alan Remo ...d Kathryn Seligman of the Western ...ates Legal Foundation, represents the ... defendants.

But prosecutors Joe Hurley, Gary Picetti and Tom Burke of the Alameda County district attorney's office disagree.

"This case involves blocking traffic in the Livermore community," said Picetti. "It's a simple misdemeanor and one that we enforce all the time."

The defendants were brought to trial Nov. 21 and charged with violation of section 647 (C) of the California Penal Code: "willfully and maliciously obstructing the free movement of persons."

The charges grew out of a demonstration at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory on June 20, when demonstrators blocked a roadway to protest what they called the production of "first-strike nuclear weapons." First-strike nuclear weapons are those designed for an offensive attack rather than retaliation.

Over 2,500 people participated in the demonstration, the biggest of an estimated 20 civil disobedience actions held around the world that day to coincide with the "International Day of Disarmament." By the end of the day, 1,028 were arrested.

Of these, many pleaded guilty or no contest to charges of blocking the roadway and were fined, jailed briefly or both. But some pleaded not guilty and asked for a jury trial.

Eleven of these, ranging in age from 22 to 72, were selected to be tried after the defense and prosecution agreed to a representative trial. Under the agreement, about 250 of the other defendants

See Trial, Page 3.

Students struck by bus strike

By Alex Neill

It might not be advisable for students to leave the driving to Greyhound bus drivers during the semester break since most of the drivers have left the driving to non-union replacements.

More than 96 percent of the 1,000-member Amalgamated Transit Union, which represents local Greyhound employees, rejected Greyhound management's contract proposal Monday and will continue the 4-week-old strike.

Management's proposal called for a 7.8 percent wage cut and substantial benefit reductions. Thirty union negotiators from across the nation traveled to Washington, D.C. yesterday to make a counter-proposal to federal mediators on behalf of 12,700 Greyhound employees nationwide. Details of the counter-proposal have not yet been released.

"A lot of people will be watching this very closely," said Jules Tygiel, an SF State history professor who is teaching a History of Labor in the U.S. class this semester.

"The Greyhound strike is unprecedented in any industry — management is refusing to bargain in any way. They are trying to force the union out. If they can defeat the long-entrenched ATU, I think we will see many other companies trying to force the unions out."

Greyhound management officials would not comment, but have previously denied they are trying to best the union. They claim they are calling for wage cuts because the company has been losing money, a claim disputed by union officials.

Judith Grogan-Shorb, a history major at SF State, has been following the negotiations intently. She is a 19-and-a-half-year Greyhound employee who is on strike.

"Sure, I'd like to make my 20 years. It counts for a lot in benefits and such toward your retirement, but I won't work for a company who treats their employees like this. I've got a lot of friends on the picket line. We've been through a lot together — births, abortions, marriages, deaths, you name it. Now that Christmas is coming up, it's getting tough, but we've been through a lot together. We'll get through this."

Christmas may prove to be an important time for strike negotiations.

"If the company is willing to forego the Christmas season, they will gain the upper hand in the negotiations," Tygiel said. "But they may not be willing to do that and might make some concessions to get the strikers back to work for the Christmas season."

But ATU media spokesman Fred Rentschler said he feels "pessimistic" there will be a settlement by Christmas.

"They have not been willing to sit down and talk with us, it's not likely this will be settled before Christmas."

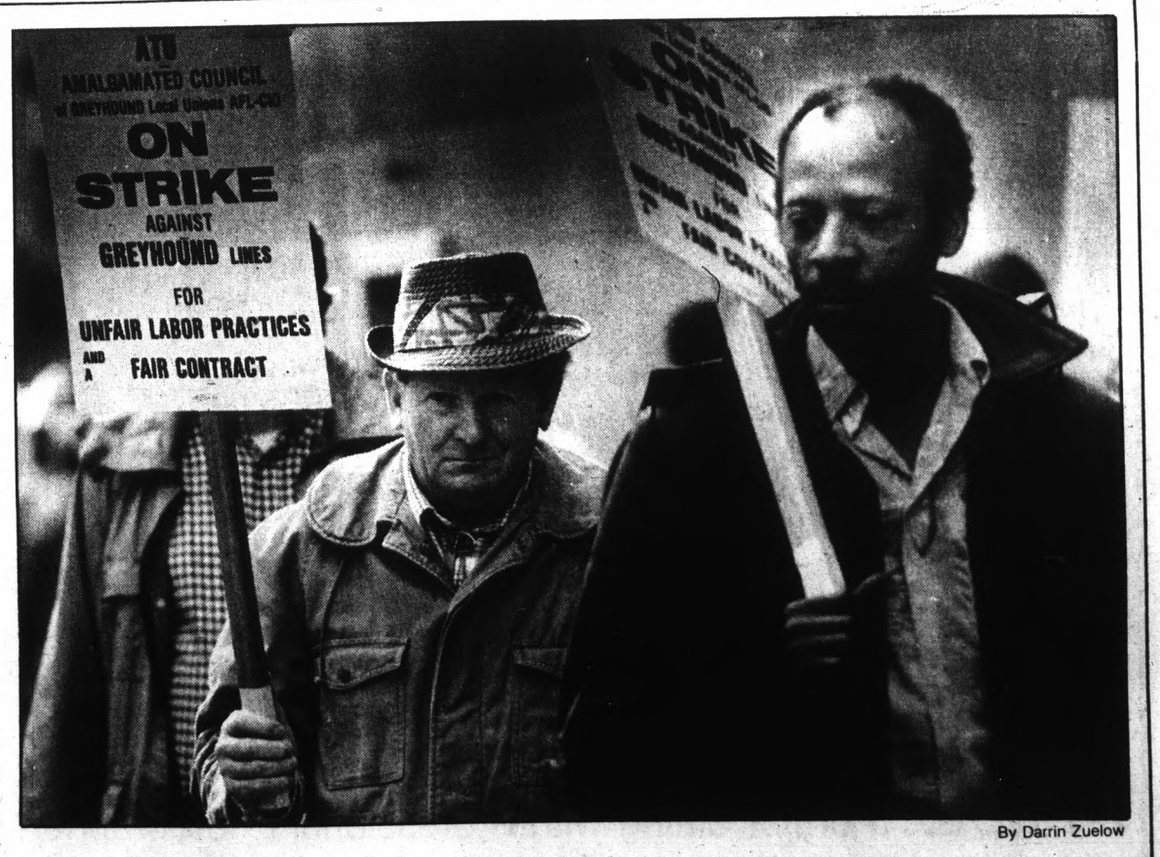
Management has done nothing to indicate otherwise. John W. Teets, chairman of the board of Greyhound, said in a news conference in Phoenix, Ariz. "We have absolutely no optimism that a settlement will be reached."

The firmer the two sides dig in, the shakier the circumstances become for the strikers.

"We're barely making it," said Barbara Scrafford, an SF State graduate student and 13-year Greyhound employee. "My husband is a handyman and we get $50 a week in strike benefits, but it's not much.

"More important to me is that I think I will have to quit school if management's proposal goes through. It is not the wage cut, it's that they want to increase our hours and cut our holidays from 12 days a year to six. When you're working full-time and going to school full-time, those six days are important. I get a lot of my work done during that time. I want to teach someday. I hope I don't have to quit."

The ATU will hold a public rally at the San Francisco Civic Center at 10 a.m. Saturday and march to the Greyhound bus depot on Seventh Street.



By Darrin Zuelow

Two Greyhound strikers walking the line in front of the Seventh Street bus terminal.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Campus Capsules

Cal Poly group tests natural radiation

SAN LUIS OBISPO — Living so close to the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant may have prompted a group of California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obisbo students and physics professors to study radiation in the area.

The group is dealing with naturally-occurring radiation.

Using a sensitive gamma ray detector, the group can determine the normal levels of radioactive material in the environment and watch any changes that occur, according to the Cal Poly Mustang.

"We monitor a variety of environmental samples to establish a good baseline for background radiation," said Art Rosen, one of the professors working on the project.

Background radiation comes from at least two sources. Uranium and thorium, leftover from when the earth was formed, are present in any soil.

Another source is the isotope beryllium-7, which often shows up on leafy vegetables and is produced when cosmic rays collide with nitrogen atoms in the atmosphere. The atoms break into two beryllium atoms which ultimately settle on the plants.

The group tests one sample each day from about 30 different sources, including reservoir water, milk, fish, kelp, ocean water and water from San Luis and Diablo creeks. The group now has a system that can test particles and gases in the air.

The detector was loaned to the school in April 1981 by PG&E, which also donated money to the program.

Most of the radiation the group has found is background radiation. However, traces of radioactive material in fish, possibly a remnant of fallout from a Chinese atmospheric atomic bomb test in the 1970s, have been found.

The isotope has not appeared in dangerous amounts and, according to Rosen, because the amounts are so small, this indicates the equipment is extremely sensitive.

Cal Poly freshmen favored to graduate

SAN LUIS OBISPO — A majority of freshmen who enter California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo as freshmen remain through their senior year, according to a recent survey conducted by a Cal Poly adminstrator.

The 55 percent survival rate is the highest in the CSU system.

Research was gathered on freshmen entering the CSU system in 1973 and the study followed them through the fall 1976 semester.

In 1976 about 45 percent of the students who entered the school completed their studies and graduated, also the highest percentage in the CSU system.

Cal Poly director of Institutional Research, Lowell Dunigan, compiled the information. He said his statistics came from enrollment data and analysis, plus faculty workload data which all CSU campuses submit to the chancellor's office.

The chancellor's study determined that Cal Poly's support budget is based on 14,200 full-time students in an academic year. While enrollment figures are predicted to remain the same, Cal Poly has 1,000 more students than it has funds to support.

78-year-olds voted Homecoming pair

ARCATA — Two elderly alumni were crowned Homecoming King and Queen at Humboldt State University.

Archie Forson and Estelle Preston McDowell, both 78, were presented during halftime of the homecoming football game against Sacramento State University last month.

A committee from the school's alumni association elected the candidates based on their past performances as students, their participation in the community and their continued support of the school.

McDowell's first contact with the school came when she attended the elementary school which was located on campus. Later, after earning her teaching credentials, she returned as a full-time student until she earned a degree in education.

Forson also received a degree in education and held various teaching jobs. He has been involved in recreation programs and organized the Arcata Department of Recreation in 1948.

'Morally decadent' books on display

HAYWARD — "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," "Gone With the Wind" and "Robinson Crusoe" are among the classic books contained in the "Banned Books" exhibit at the library of California State University, Hayward.

The books, labeled "morally decadent," are those that have been censored or challenged in the United States and abroad, according to the Hayward Pioneer.

The 1570 edition of the Index Loborum Prohibotrum, from the library's special collection room, lists approximately 4,200 books which church authorities once forbade Roman Catholics to read without permission.

Other titles in the exhibit include "The Merchant of Venice," "The Old Man and the Sea" and "The American Heritage Dictionary."

Compiled by Fran Clader

Search for a candidate in touch with reality

SACRAMENTO — "United for a better Presidency," a group which was conceived in a Sacramento State University government class, is searching for the ideal presidential candidate.

UP spokesman Bill Marshall told the State Hornet the organization is looking for a person with such qualities as "the integrity of a Washington, the intelligence of a Jefferson, the mercy and compassion of a Lincoln, the charisma of an FDR and the glamour of a Kennedy."

Money from bake sales, car washes and the selling of coupon books has enabled UP to raise enough funds to start a campaign.

Ads requesting resumes from potential candidates have been placed in the Sacramento Bee, the Sacramento Union, the Wall Street Journal and the Washington Post.

"We want to put someone on the California presidential ballot," said Paul Gumerlock, another UP spokesman. "We want a qualified person, not just an electable one."

The candidate would have to be a leader, a worker, a representative of the United States, a person with military knowledge and a person in touch with reality and a politician, according to UP opinion poll results.

Comments from UP public hearings found that the candidate should have wisdom, an ability to communicate, an ability to understand the different cultures (domestic and foreign), an ability to work with people, an instinctive feel for human nature and placing human rights before profits.

Richard Hughes, the government instructor, said three candidates will be selected on the basis of their resumes and a mock State of the Union message.

Tests were also suggested to determine a candidate's qualification for the position. A standard government test and exposing the candidate to a series of interviews were suggested. Public debates between the candidates and a simulated "day at the White House" were recommended to see how the candidates would handle the pressures of being in the Oval Office.

Woo's research goes on



President Woo explains his theory of metal surfaces.

By Pam Wilson

SF State's physics and astronomy department have gained new expertise with the addition of President Chia-Wei Woo to the department's faculty.

Woo is not yet scheduled to teach any classes but his ongoing research project on metal surfaces will offer students a new area of research.

Woo presented a colloquium in the physics department Monday on the "Microscopic Theory of Metal Surfaces," a subject he has researched for several years. Two visiting professors from China, Chun-Min Hao and Ruibao Tao, and University of California, San Diego graduate student Mani Farjam, will carry out Woo's research here.

Woo's involvement fits well with the department's goal of getting students involved in research. Gerald Fisher, chairman of the department, said, "Few undergrads at other universities get the opportunity for 'hands on' experience." Fisher said many SF State graduates are admitted to Ph.D. programs at "highly competitive places" and he attributed this to the research experience they gain here.

Fisher estimated that a half-dozen students will have the opportunity to be involved in Woo's research within a few years.

During the colloquium, Woo said he became interested in the study of metal surfaces because of its practical applications. "I was of the late '60s, early '70s generation," said Woo. Physicists of that era felt useless, he said. "We were irrelevant, in an age of relevance." Woo decided he had to do "something useful."

His research has many industrial applications, including the development of liquid crystal displays in watches and calculators. The catalytic converter, which uses metal surfaces to attract pollutants out of exhaust gases, is another invention based partly on theories of the properties of metal surfaces.

Fisher said it was clear from the colloquium that Woo is "an excellent teacher." At UC San Diego, where Woo was a provost, he taught one physics class each year. Fisher said he would welcome the president teaching here, if he has time. It is "very uncommon" for university presidents to carry on academic work in addition to their administrative duties, Fisher said, but Woo "seems to have the energy of two people."

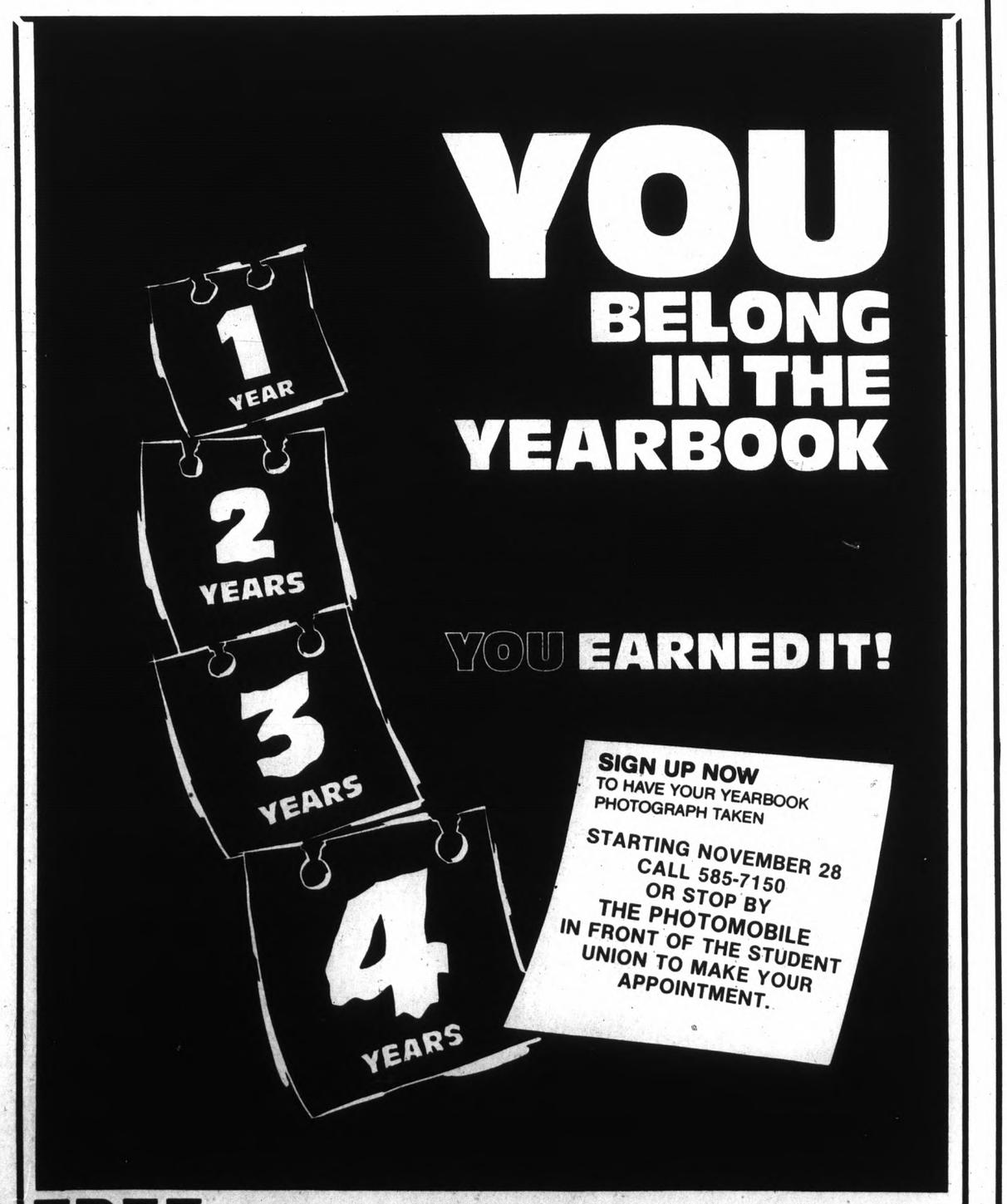
The main research project being carried out by the physics department is the quark experiment. Fisher said quarks are thought to be "the most fundamental form of matter yet discovered." Electrons, protons and neutrons are believed to be composed of quarks. However, a big question in physics is whether quarks can exist independently or only in combination. The quark experiment here is "one of four or five searches in the world looking for quarks in the free state," said Fisher.

"The existence of quarks is a fundamental problem in physics," said Fisher. The experiment at SF State is a major one that gives students a chance to be involved in basic research on an important problem, he said.

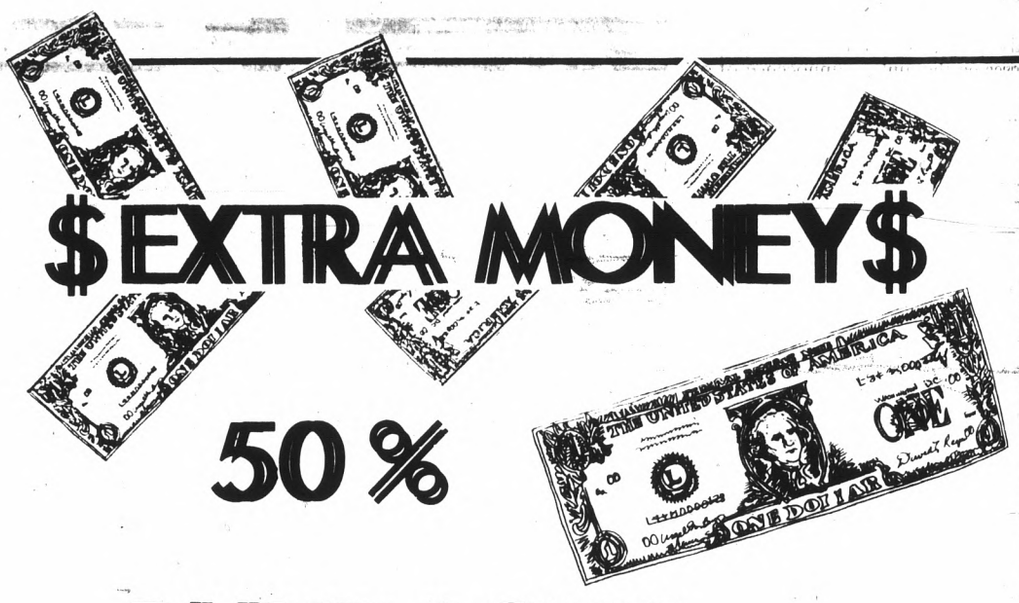
About eight students are involved in the quark experiment and work with Professor Roger Bland, the principal investigator. At a recent meeting of the American Physics Society, two SF State students, Betty Young and Mike Lindgren, presented papers based on their work with quarks.

"There has never been a greater opportunity in industry for physicists than there is now," said Fisher. Ten years ago people thought there were not enough jobs in physics, Fisher said, and as a consequence there are now more positions than qualified applicants.

Fisher said he has seen a "fantastic" gain in the number of women studying physics, a trend he strongly endorses. When Fisher got his doctorate, there was one woman in his class of 80 students. At SF State, women now make up about 40 percent of the physics enrollments.



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School seeks to eliminate teachers who can't teach

By Lynn Porter

By next year, students who cannot pass the California Basic Educational Skills test will not be allowed into the School of Education, Leonard Meshover, associate dean of academic affairs for the School of Education, said yesterday.

Almost a third of SF State graduates who took the state's new proficiency exam for teachers failed, the State Commission on Teacher Credentialing reported this week.

"I deplore, as do all of our faculty in the School of Education, that 31 percent of people taking the test failed. We don't want people going into teaching who cannot teach," he said.

The school will screen out students who don't pass the CBEST, he said.

Of the 26,000 people tested, SF State graduates scored about average for the California State University system. Graduates of the University of California system had scores that were dramatically higher. The test measures 12th grade reading, writing and math skills. No one can get a teaching credential or work as a substitute teacher without passing the test.

Meshover said the reasons for the low scores stem from an inadequate General Education program at the college level. There is no undergraduate education major at SF State, he said, and candidates for the credential program come from other majors. "It (the test result) says something about the GE program that students can't pass a basic reading, writing and math test," said Meshover.

Meshover said the higher percentage of credential candidates fail the math portion of the test because many of them are full-time teachers who have been teaching subjects other than math. Poor math skills of students entering the program are also responsible for the test failures. The school is trying to advise students to take remedial math courses and is also offering a course which prepares students for the CBEST. He said he hopes the new math competency requirement will help raise math scores.

Students from the University of California at Berkeley scored 84 percent compared with SF State's 69 percent. Meshover said the reason for the disparity is that the UC system is more selective. "They accept only the upper 5 percent of applicants," said Meshover. "We must accept the upper one-third," he said.

Since Feb. 1, anyone applying for a new credential to teach in a California public school must score at least 70 percent in reading, 67 percent in writing and 65 percent in math on the test. Teachers employed now don't need to take the test unless they apply for a credential in a new subject.



By Russell Yip

The 'Framed' journalist

Betty Medsger (left) autographed a copy of her book "Framed, the New Right Attack on Chief Justice Rose Bird and the Courts" at a book signing party in the Journalism Department library last Tuesday. Medsger, an associate professor of journalism at SF State, detailed in her book how Interior Secretary William Clark displayed a serious lack of integrity when he was a justice on the California Supreme Court. She explained how Clark's actions and the reporting of unsubstantiated charges by two Los Angeles Times reporters led to an official investigation of the court. The official investigation ended with no charges brought but with the investigators saying there were many questions left unanswered. According to Medsger's book, Clark and the New Right succeeded in their effort to discredit the California judiciary through unsubstantiated charges. And their efforts here served as a model for an attack on the federal judicial system.

Trustees propose raises for system's administrators

By Rebecca Bailey

FRESNO — Set among cotton fields and vineyards, California State University, Fresno, has a pleasant provincial feel. The red-tiled stucco buildings that house some administrative offices and department look more like an elementary school than a university. The large, boxy and more imposing structures on the eastern edge are too removed from the center of the campus to intrude on its coziness.

It was in this relative seclusion that the California State University system Board of Trustees gathered Nov. 18 and 19 to vote on a salary plan that would raise the pay scale for top state university executives by as much as 30 percent. The 19 state university presidents and four vice-chancellors would be pushed into the $65,000 to $95,000 range. The salary of Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds would go from $80,000 to $98,000. If approved, the raises would go into effect nor or legislature.

The raise was necessary because all but two of the residents were at the top of the old salary range, said Charles Davis, director of public affairs for the chancellor's office. Trustees supporting the plan said higher salaries attract and keep higher-quality administrators.

William Crist, president of the California Faculty Association and professor of labor economics at California State College, Stanislaus, told a meeting of the state Senate Education Committee Tuesday the trustees had their priorities backwards.

"Students choose a particular university, department or course because of the professor, not the administrator," he told Phoenix yesterday. He said he recommended the trustees should use high faculty salaries to attract "star" professors.

Julian Randolph, professor of Spanish, and head of the SF State unit of the faculty association, said the executives' salary increases undermine faculty-administration relations.

"It does not seem reasonable for one segment of the educational enterprise to receive such an increase when, for the past 20 years, faculty salaries have continually fallen behind the rate of inflation," he said.

When asked whether this justified the recent decision by the faculty of the Department of Social Work not to teach course overload next spring, Randolph said, "It remains to be seen whether the time has come to say, 'enough, unless you give us a decent wage.' "

The meeting's location didn't diminish press coverage. Apparently, no reporters got lost in the tule fog or distracted by the novelty of bowling lanes and pool tables in the Student Union basement. By the time the public meeting to vote on the proposal was to begin, dozens of reporters were waiting among the trophy cases and bulletin boards in the lobby of the Speech Arts Building.

Grand theft at Mary Ward

By Jay Goldman

Someone made off with the family silver in the latest dorm room theft.

A student in Mary Ward Hall told the Department of Public Safety that 15 pieces of silverware worth a total of $3,750 were missing from her room. The victim said she had last noticed the missing utensils on Nov. 12. Monday she discovered her silver was no longer in her closet where she had hid it.

There are no suspects in the grand theft case. A grand theft is a crime in which over $400 in cash or merchandise is stolen.

This is the first grand theft to be reported in Mary Ward Hall this year. There have also been two petty thefts and four burglaries in Mary Ward during 1983.

Mary Park Hall is a close runner-up in the number of crimes which have been reported in residence halls this year. Four petty thefts and one grand theft have been reported.

Statistically, Verducci Hall looks like the best place to live if you want to hold on to your family heirlooms. Only two petty thefts have occurred there this year.

In other DPS news, a dorm resident reported she had been molested while jogging on Lake Merced Boulevard Nov. 21.

The unidentified victim said a man approached her while she was jogging, asked if he could jog along with her and began to touch her.

The victim ran into the lobby of her residence hall and the jogger followed her. He then held her in the corner of the lobby and fondled her until she broke away from him and ran to her room.

The suspect was described as short, white, male, slim, with short gray hair, a light blue cap and a dark blue shirt. He appeared to the victim to be about 60 years old.

No arrests have been made.

A 37-year-old SF State student fought off two young males who attempted to snatch her purse Nov. 17. She was walking on 19th Avenue, south of Holloway around 9 p.m. when she was approached by the youths. According to Sgt. Kim Wible, "they pulled on her purse, she held on, and then they fled." There are no suspects.

Trial

Continued from Page 1.

will be judged according to the jury's decision on the guilt or innocence of a majority of the 11.

This decision will affect SF State students Sy Coletto, a philosophy major, Doreen O'Sullivan, a health major, Daniel Galpern, a philosophy major, Jennifer Dobson, a psychology major, and Jonathan Frank, who is working toward a teaching credential. If found guilty, the five as well as the other defendants could face fines of $500 and six months in jail.

A representative trial will "make people aware of what's going on," said Frank. "If successful, it will make civil disobedience a more acceptable defense."

Frank may be correct in anticipating the trial will raise more issues than just innocence or guilt of blocking traffic — if not inside the courtroom, then outside.

As the trial got underway in a makeshift courtroom at the Alameda County Fairgrounds, a table in front of the building displayed literature opposing production of nuclear weapons. One page was labeled, "Media Committee for the Defense."

Later that morning, at the beginning of voir dire proceedings that are still underway this week, questions from the defense indicated issues which may be raised. Defense attorney Post asked prospective jurors whether they believed people had the right to disagree with the government, and whether non-violent demonstrations were a proper expression of disagreement.



From left to right: Jonathan Frank, Daniel Galpern and Jennifer Dobson.

At the noon recess, Post was asked whether the Livermore protesters had interfered with people's right to report to work.

"I'm not sure there is a specific right to report to work," he said. "Do you have freedom to make bombs? Do you have freedom to make decisions to kill other people?"

But according to prosecutor Hurley, the only thing to be considered is whether demonstrators illegally blocked a roadway.

"You get into that kind of philosophical stuff when there are no other defenses," he said. If the law is not strictly enforced, he added, "You don't have law anymore. You have a mess."

Hurley said his case will rest upon testimony from officers of the California Highway Patrol, the Oakland Police Department, the Alameda County Sheriff's Department, and the University of California police.

Voir dire proceedings will last "at least to the end of the week," according to a spokesman from the Western States Legal Foundation. During these proceedings, prosecution and defense attorneys question prospective jurors and challenge — or dismiss — those they consider to be prejudiced. Each side has 100 peremptory challenges.

Protest continued in jail after demonstrators arrested in June

By Gordon Sullivan

"I'm not a Marxist or a Communist," said Richard Ceisler of Pleasant Hill. "I'm not a dupe of the Soviets or anyone else. I'm working for the survival of the human race."

Ceisler is one of 1,028 demonstrators arrested June 20 for blocking the road to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory while protesting the production of nuclear weapons. He is also one of 11 defendants being tried in a representative trial that began in Pleasanton Nov. 21.

The Livermore demonstration took place on what some called the "International Day of Disarmament." Outside California, demonstrations also occurred in Connecticut, Vermont, New Mexico, Massachusetts, Nevada, Rhode Island and New York.

In Livermore, demonstrators ranged from grammar school-aged children to a group called "the elders," some of whom had pictures of grandchildren pinned to their blouses.

Waves of protesters walked in the road and blocked traffic, most of them at the intersection of Vasco Road and East Avenue. When one group was arrested 15 or 20 minutes later, another would take its place.

Those arrested in the demonstration were taken to the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, where large circus-style tents had been rented to house them.

But as municipal court judges John Lewis and Donald Hyde attempted to arraign the demonstrators on charges of blocking the road, the demonstration continued in the makeshift jail as protesters refused to leave the tents and come to court.

The demonstrators objected to the plea bargain offered by the Alameda County district attorney's office. In exchange for a guilty or no contest plea, the district attorney offered a $250 fine and two years probation.

The demonstrators objected particularly to the probation, which would prevent them from participating in future demonstrations, they said, by making them liable for jail terms of up to six months.

The standoff continued through June, as most of the demonstrators refused to come forward. According to the Alameda County sheriff's department, the cost of housing and feeding the protesters and paying increased police overtime totaled over $1 million.

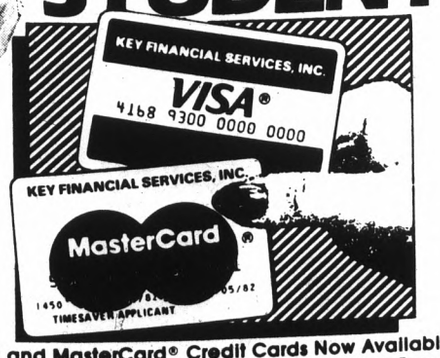
The district attorney's office eventually dropped the requirement of two years probation from its plea bargain. By July 1, most of the demonstrators had been arraigned, some pleading guilty or no contest to the charge and being given fines of $240 or brief jail sentences.

According to some, the Pleasanton trial is one more opportunity to raise the issues regarding nuclear weapons that prompted the original demonstration.

By raising such issues, Ceisler said, he hopes to arouse public opposition to what he called the "peace through strength mentality."

Mickey Mantle says . . .

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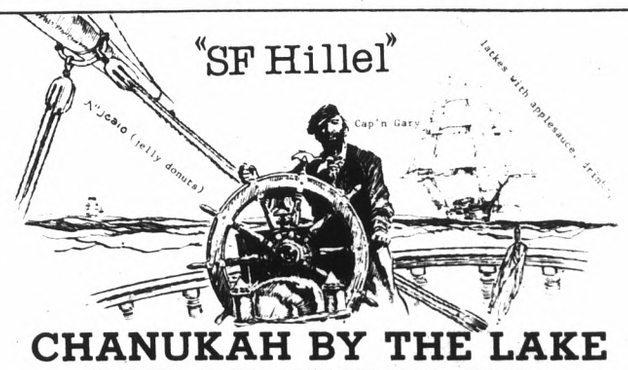
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NAL DEFECTIVE

Letters

Day after

Editor,

World War III will be like World War I. The great powers had all the means of communication at their fingertips, yet they drifted towards human carnage. Even in the duration of war, many opportunities existed to stop the bloodshed. But with all the means at their disposal, the leaders of Europe couldn't sit down and talk.

So many people died for nothing. And what is the difference today? The means to communicate are here. They could be more effective than the terrible means of destruction we now possess.

I will neither see "Testament" nor the television version "The Day After." I believe that such two dimensional experiences will only make us more accepting of the unacceptable. It will be the generals and military stategists who will gain the most from these films. They will study them with great interest and figure out ways to cope with the uncopable.

The only hope is that the leaders of the great powers use the communication systems to communicate with each other. Not through intermediaries, but with each other. They could have done so in 1914 and they still can in 1984. I want to live and so do you all.

Lee Cole

Stereotyping

Editor,

On Thursday Nov. 3, 1983, there appeared an article titled "A gang member in the Mission." The article takes a whole page to present a negative picture of the LA RAZA culture.

The article begins by stereotyping, includes a few generalizations, and is violence oriented.

As an example of a stereotype, the following remark suggests how applicable the given description is to boys living in the Mission: "Some of the teenagers belong to a flourishing trend of Latino gangs. They are the ones with the scars from the baseball and switchblade fights."

The writer also makes one small contradiction as the article includes the word "gang" in the headline, while later on we discover that "They're not real gangs" in the Mission area.

The interviewer of Michael Esparza or Chuco had a set goal for asking certain questions. The questions addressed to Chuco asked for violence orientated information: "I've been picked up 18 times" answers Michael. The writer adds a touch to the violent scene by stating "He's been charged with truancy, graffiti, curfew, and assault with a deadly weapon."

Although, the writer's intention was to reflect a realistic portrait of Latinos, the result was that of a negative stereotype being kept alive.

Virginia Castillo

Poor image

Editor,

In regard to the article "A gang member in the Mission," which appeared in the Nov. 3, issue of the Phoenix, I find the article very stereotypical. It gives an impression that all teenagers living in the Mission District have nothing to do but to go out in the streets and make problems.

I live in the Mission District, and I don't go out in the streets walking up and down looking for some action, or looking for some one to beat up. I am pretty sure there are many students from the university living in this area, and they don't belong to this so called "gangs".

The article gave a disgraceful image to all teenagers from the Mission District.

Ricardo Cortez

Long and flat

Editor,

General education is like the elephant described by three blind men in an ancient fable. The first one touches one of the elephant's ears and declares that an elephant is something thin and flat like a piece of cloth. The second clutches a tusk and asserts that the beast under consideration is tubular and hard like a rock. The third, having seized the elephant's tail with his groping hand, declares the elephant is long and round like a piece of rope.

In the case of general education, the people making the description or definition are, of course, wise and not blind. There are more than three and often come grouped in schools or persuasions. They too examine in their professional fashion and then they begin to profess, like the blind men, each in his own way or in the way of his school or persuasion.

The wise men's definitions are similar to those of the blind men in that they do not reveal in any shape or form that they are treating the very same object. In fact, the definitions lead you to believe that they refer to things as different as night and day. According to them, general education can be anything from a smorgasbord of loosely related courses taken over a period of years to a concentrated diet of prescribed courses dished out in one semester.

Could it be, since the conclusions of the blind men and the wise men are so divergent and inconclusive, that general education is a white elephant?

Alfred Alberico

Kindergarten

Editor,

Recently I cut a class to attend the funeral of my great-grandmother. Since this isn't kindergarten, I didn't ask the funeral director to write me a note excusing me from class.

I arrived early for the next class session and asked a classmate what was planned. It was a good thing I did! He told me the teacher would be calling on the students who had been absent and asking them to make oral presentations to the class. "They'll get a surprise," was what the teacher had said.

Since I was forewarned, I would have gotten through it OK. But I was so disgusted at the pettiness of the teacher that I grabbed my stuff and walked out. I didn't shell out $300 this semester in order to be harassed under the guise of education. As far as I'm concerned, this teacher and any other who wastes my time and money on petty revenge can stick his gradebook in his ear and out through the other side.

Name withheld by request

No smoking

Editor,

I thought SF State students had to pass the SAT, ACT or EPT before entering. But it looks like they can't even read the simple phrase "NO SMOKING." Maybe it's just the smokers who can't read.

Another thing — aren't college students supposed to be intelligent and reasonable? Then why can't they pick up after themselves? In grade school we were required to clean up our own, and schoolmates' litter. This shouldn't have to be enforced in a place of higher education.

Joy Refuerzo

The Phoenix will print almost any letter to the editor on any subject. Typewritten letters can be dropped off at the Phoenix, HLL 207, or mailed c/o Journalism Department, San Francisco State, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

Pipeline — Monday croutons

By Peter Brennan

The radio drones. It always drones at 9 a.m. on Mondays. The announcers have wasted anything intelligent they had to say on the morning commuters. Now they say things few remember five seconds later.

I'll just lie here on my comfortable bed a few more minutes. It's not actually a bed; it's a futon which is like a mattress but only four inches high. When I first got it from my brother, I got the name mixed up and called it a crouton. But I soon found out that large bread crumbs are difficult to sleep on.

I've had the futon for only a month and already it's more comfortable than any bed I've ever slept on. It makes me happy sleeping on something so comfortable.

Just as I close my eyes and start drifting off, the phone rings.

"Is Maggie there?" a strange voice asks.

Maggie? She was my sweetheart three years ago. She was radical, hitchhiking all across the country with few second thoughts to the danger and laughing at my concern. I blew it with her; we never seemed to hit the right notes. But that was in a different town and I haven't seen her in three years.

"You must have the wrong number," I tell the voice before putting the phone back on the floor.

I pull myself off the futon and clamber into the shower, which I hope won't clog but does anyway. Afterwards, I run my hand over my face, quickly deciding not to shave. There are only a few whiskers and besides no one today would care if I have shaved or not.

I fix myself breakfast, a big one since I won't eat until dinner time. The pancake mix is easy — just add water. Do I want coffee? Sure, but first yesterday's coffee must be emptied, and the pot must be cleaned which is always a pain.

While I clean it, the pancakes burn. I eat them anyway. On the radio, a Jack-in-the-Box commercial has that obnoxious little know-it-all wimp describing a meal and asking "Isn't this the breadkfast you dream of?"

"No," I mutter to myself looking at my black and lumpy pancakes.

"Give it a chance," says a woman's voice almost subliminally on the commercial. Hmmm. . .Big Brother is actually Big Jack.

I pour myself a cup of coffee and look at Dave, my roommate, who's reading Dear Abby. I ask if there is anything good and Dave starts reading aloud. A 17-year-old wrote in to say her boyfriend's father was giving him — for his 18th birthday — a trip to Reno and a call girl.

The 17-year-old was upset because she and her boyfriend had already done it and if he did it with another, she would feel betrayed.

"What kind of father would do that for his son?" asks Dave and he wonders how he can find a father like that.

Abby replied something about how fathers used to do this in the old days to give their sons a taste of life. But, since the young couple had already done it, the young woman should let her boyfriend know her feelings, advised the woman who cures people's lives in two paragraphs.

Dave finishes the letters and a little voice like my mother's echos in my head: "Time to go to school." It's almost noon when I walk out the door. Thank goodness. Monday mornings are always strange.

The trials of jury duty

By Genny Hom

Calendar Entry: Nov. 15. Finance homework, advertising quiz, study for sales management midterm, meet group for advertising project, 9:15 a.m jury duty.

Jury duty during midterm week?

Besides the expected charge account bills and magazines, something unexpected greeted me in my mail early last month.

"Dear prospective juror. . ." the letter began. "The court has scheduled you to appear in the jury assembly room, Hall of Justice, Redwood City. . .The Court fully recognizes the potential hardship involved and appreciates your understanding and cooperation."

Potential hardship? If only those lawyers and judges knew just how hard it would be for me. Besides juggling midterms, I had group meetings to rehearse two final projects and I was on deadline for a story. Rushing to the phone, I called the assistant executive officer of the court, who by then, well-recognized my pleading voice. (He had already postponed my service twice).

"There's no way I can let you out again," he said sternly. "But if you show up this time, there's a good chance the judge will excuse you so you can make it back to class. But bring your books to study while you wait," he added.

Compelled by this new, yet slight, sense of civic duty, I found myself sitting that Tuesday morning in a crowded jury room with people from all walks of life. There were old women, passing the time by doing their knitting. Middle-aged women were reading copies of romance novels and "Good Housekeeping." Towards the back of the room there were painters, truck drivers and priests, easily recognizable in their daily uniforms. Young business types, in their tailored suits, sat quietly reading the Wall Street Journal. Two old men, sitting up straight in their chairs, were reading a red, white and blue pamphlet entitled, "Jury Duty — An Honored Service."

I've never been a critic of our legal system. In fact, we're very lucky that we're given the chance to prove ourselves before getting locked up for life. But the whole jury idea needs a thorough examination.

Until 1976, people with certain occupations, such as lawyers, doctors and nurses, were automatically excused from jury duty. Today, one can be excused only if the duty would be an "undue hardship on that person or the public served by that person." What exactly is the definition of "hardship"? Why is it whatever the judge or lawyers say it is?

The whole selection process also raises many questions. Once you're sworn in, all those who plead hardship are put into to another separate court room only to sit and wait again. Slowly, one-by-one, people are called in to explain their reasons. Consequently, it's a long and lengthy process.

Though it took me less than two minutes to explain simply that my hardship was not graduating because I had missed my finals, I had to wait five hours before I was finally dismissed only to be sent back to the jury room for possible selection in another trial. Why isn't there a more organized process? Once you've explained your hardship, doesn't it hold true for other trials? Why make people sit and wait and wait all over again?

I managed to get excused — at least for the day. Driving back to school, I kept seeing the scene in the court room. It was the epitome of justice and patriotism — of what being a U.S. citizen was all about. The judge looked so authoritative as he sat high up in his chair, flanked by an American flag to the right, a California one to the left. And the Great Seal of the state of California hung high in the place of honor behind him.

Guilt began to set in, but not for long. Suddenly, I burst into to laughter. This time I got out of it. But I can see it now. Calendar Entry: Dec. 25. Christmas. 9:15 a.m. jury duty. . .

CLASSIFIEDS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Mandatory Insurance Meeting for Student Organization, who did not attend II/10 or II/II meetings, 2-3 pm, Thursday, Dec. 1 in HLL 135. Info. 469-2171.

Like to Dance?!! Celebrate Chanukah with SF Hillel, Sat. Dec. 3, 7-11:30 pm, at Lake Merced Boat House, 333-4922.

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Information meeting—Multiple Subjects Teaching Credential (Elementary) Wednesday, Dec. 7, Ed 134; 2:00-3:00.

Volunteer applications are now being accepted by the Education and Referral Organization for Sexuality for the Spring Semester '84, phone x2325.

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Correction...Nothing (not atoms nor empty space) exists. All IS AWARENESS. Dev. S. 11AE—

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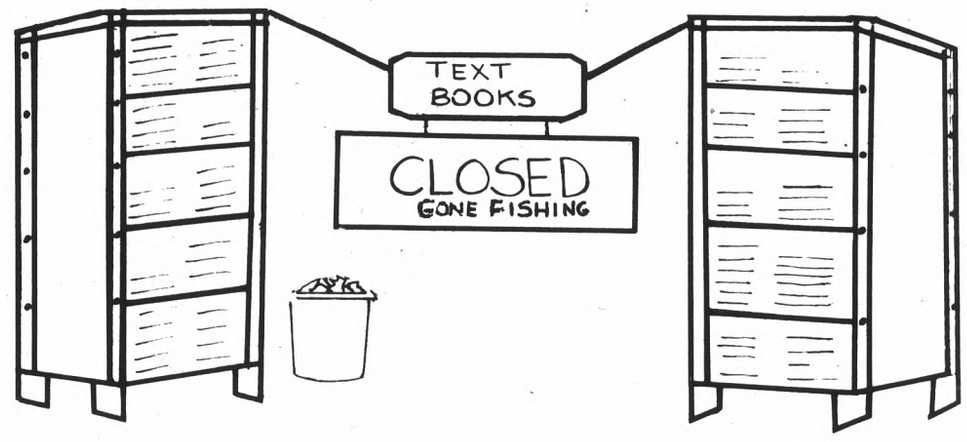


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ORIGINAL DEFE

Opinion

Editorial

No tears for the rich

Maybe the chancellor of the California State University system, the presidents of nine CSU campuses and other top CSU administrators deserve the raise the CSU system trustees granted them, but it is hard for the typical, financially-strapped SF State student to imagine Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds struggling on $80,000 a year or SF State President Chia-Wei Woo having a tough time making ends meet on $70,000 annually.

The administrators won't find much sympathy among the faculty and staff here either. The 2,886 staff and faculty members have not received a cost of living increase in more than two years. They are scheduled to get a 5.8 percent to 6 percent Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) in January, a figure wholly inadequate after two-and-a-half years of inflation during which time the value of the dollar has decreased by nearly 20 percent.

Still, it is certain that Gov. George Deukmejian will pump the COLA for its full political value. What he won't mention is that the COLA is even less than it appears to be.

As Steven Heimoff, a career center secretary, pointed out in a letter to Woo, the COLA "coincides with a corresponding reduction in the size of the State's contribution to the employee's retirement deduction. This means that the *real* COLA for those of us making $16,000-$20,000 a year. . .will be somewhere between two and three percent. This amount, coming after two-and-a-half years, is so negligible as to be meaningless and insulting."

Heimoff's COLA will amount to about $35 a month — before taxes. Reynolds, already making four times as much as Heimoff, will be making an extra $1,500 per month. Woo will make another $700 per month. Well, an administrator has got to eat.

Deukmejian justified cutting $22.5 million in funding for the CSU system by citing a bleak economic outlook for the state. The cuts resulted in student enrollment fees that have more than doubled since spring 1982, cuts in campus services and work-study jobs and the two-and-a-half year delay in a COLA for faculty and staff.

So where did the money come from for the administrator's salary hikes? California's economic condition, it turned out, was not so bad after all. In fact, state Finance Director Michael Franchetti reported in October the state may have a $1 billion surplus by the end of the fiscal year (June 30). If that is true, then it is time CSU system faculty, staff and students were compensated for the sacrifices they have been making for the last two-and-a-half years.

Teachers have never known to play dead in matters concerning their rights. When they go to the bargaining table this spring, they will doubtlessly be prepared to do battle to get what they've got coming.

Students will have to fight for their rights too.

We certainly cannot expect our CSU system administrators to lobby very earnestly on our behalf against a state government which has just granted them a nice raise.

Deukmejian told Reynolds in October that he would "consider a fee reduction should state revenues permit." Student leaders, such as Associated Students President Derek Gilliam, should have been all over this like cats on mice, organizing a student drive for fee reductions. But we heard not a peep of protest from our rhetoric-breathing campus leaders.

That same month we were treated to a good campus protest of the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Now it is time for our campus leaders to bring it home and organize a student drive to reduce enrollment fees. It won't have any effect on actions half-way around the world, but it just might make life a little easier for some student right here.

PHOENIX

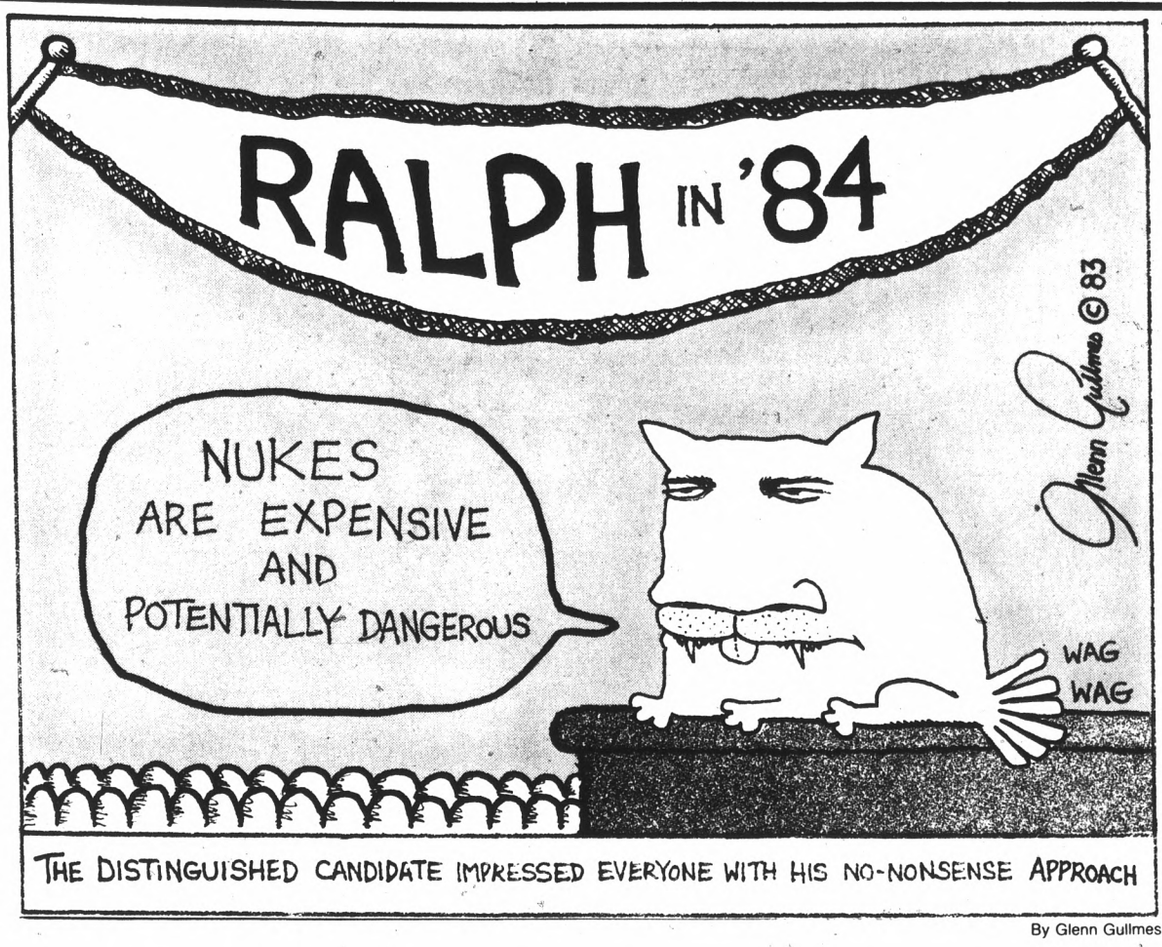
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Phoenix is a laboratory newspaper published each Thursday during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. Opinions of the Phoenix editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorial, which does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Journalism Department or the university administration.

The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. Signed letters will be printed on the basis of available space.

Research for some of the articles appearing in Phoenix is made possible by a grant from the Readers Digest Foundation.

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By Glenn Gullmes

Losing the impossible war

By Daniel Galpern

"You show me a Secretary of Defense who is not planning to prevail (in nuclear war) and I'll show you a Secretary of Defense who ought to be impeached."
— Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger — 1982

The U.S. military publicly claims today, as indeed it always has claimed, that its nuclear forces are needed to "deter the Russians," and so to keep the peace. The Reagan administration so far has been remarkable only in its bluntness, especially in its first two years, in admitting that "deterring the Russians" translates into preparing to fight a nuclear war against them and to win such a war.

As the President's Budget of the United States Government Fiscal Year 1983 proclaims: "U.S. defense policies ensure our preparedness to respond to and, if necessary, successfully fight either conventional or nuclear war." This embracement of nuclear war fighting "doctrines" by the Reagan administration comes as a shock to most Americans who have grown accustomed to the notion that such weapons are of use only for deterring nuclear war.

Indeed "ensured nuclear deterrence" seemed to be national policy through the 1960s. At the time Defense Secretary Robert McNamara determined that the United States needed — for adequate deterrent purposes — the ability to kill 25 percent to 33 percent of the Soviet people and two-thirds of their industry. While testifying before Congress, McNamara calculated that some 400 strategic warheads would be more than sufficient for ensuring a retaliatory capability that could so ruin the Soviet Union, thus making nuclear war too costly for either side to initiate, or to plan to wage.

Yet even McNamara's stated doctrine of mutually assured deterrence (later labeled Mutually Assured Destruction or MAD by critics) was a subterfuge behind which targeting of military installations continued.

In fact, since 1948, military leaders — and civilian politicians and bureaucrats eager to gain military support — have planned to use nuclear weapons as if they were conventional, that is, as legitimate weapons of war. Nuclear "sanity" has reigned only once in the brief history of the U.S. experiment with a nuclear "decision" — in the Eisenhower years which promised massive retaliation to any nation bold enough to strike the United States with nuclear weapons.

Since the early Kennedy years, however, official U.S. nuclear policy has been to target military installations first, and civilian centers last. Nixon's Defense Secretary, James Schlesinger, was the first to press the doctrine of "Flexible Response," which had the effect of stepping up emphasis on the production of "counterforce" weapons for use in destroying enemy missile silos. These requirements were eventually codified in Carter's Presidential Directive 59, signed in 1980, which called for a full-fledged, war-fighting, counter-vailing strategy against the Soviet Union. PD-59 was unique for the attention it placed on targeting Soviet command and control centers which, if destroyed, would render a 'post attack' Russia without the ability to reconstitute itself as a functioning political or social entity.

Reagan military analysts, upon assention to the executive branch, eagerly adopted the vicious nuclear doctrines of the later Carter years — but with an important addition. Reagan said that American nuclear forces had to be prepared not only to fight a prolonged nuclear war, but to **prevail**, that is, **to win.**

This view, curious only because its antecendents were better hidden from the public by former administrations, is perhaps best reflected in the five-year Defense Guidance plan (still classified) which was signed by Secretary Weinberger in 1982. According to Richard Halloran, writing in the May 30, 1982 issue of the New York Times, Defense Guidance calls for the ability to fight a "protracted nuclear war," and instructs the armed forces "to devise plans for defeating the Soviet Union at any level of conflict from insurgencies to nuclear war."

As has been pointed out, current U.S. policies do not seriously depart from the trend of prior U.S. nuclear doctrines. Indeed the Reagan doctrine affirms the inevitable implications of policies which legitimized the use of nuclear weapons under certain circumstances.

However, the Reagan people go much further than their predecessors in accepting nuclear war as both an eventuality and as a survivable event. Luis O. Giuffrida, for example, who heads the Federal Emergency Management Agency, claims that although "Nuke War. . .would be a terrible mess,. . .it wouldn't be unmanageable." And Thomas K. Jones, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces, is convinced that we can indeed survive a nuclear war. What to do? "Dig a hole, cover it with a couple of doors, and then throw three feet of dirt on top. . .Its the dirt that does it. . .if there are enough shovels to go around, everybody's going to make it."

And yet the dangerous fallacy that nuclear war will be like any other minor disaster is eclipsed by still another fallacy of which the president himself is the most vocal proponent. This notion is that the leaders of the Soviet Union are so inherently corrupt as to be beyond calls to reason, that the Soviet Union is committed — by an outmoded idealogy — to world conquest and that, by implication, war between the superpowers is inevitable. In his address on March 8, before the National Association of Evangelicals, President Reagan exhorted his listeners to:

"Beware the temptation of pride — the temptation blithely to declare yourselves above it all and label both sides equally at fault, to ignore the facts of history and the aggressive impulses of **an evil empire**, to simply call the arms race a giant misunderstanding and thereby remove yourself from the struggle between right and wrong, good and evil."

In summary, the top officials of the U.S. government are: 1) convinced that the Soviet Union is an evil empire whose behavior is concluded as loathsome to U.S. interests; 2) determined to secure nuclear forces capable of defeating that evil empire; and 3) beholden of the myth that such a war is survivable. It seems to me, then, that one important question remains: Will these policies and those who champion these policies, remain unchallenged until they lead this planet and its inhabitants to thermonuclear extinction, or will an informed and aroused public defeat these insane policies and relegate their proponents to political oblivion? The choice, of course, is ours.

Dan Galpern is a graduate student majoring in Philosophy.

Jailhouse smoke starts war

By Ken Maryanski

President Nixon was still pushing draft registration, Florida was having its coldest night of the year, and I was having tea and crumpets in a Daytona Beach jail cell with 30 chain-smoking winos, drifters and assorted lunatics.

When my charming cellmates collectively muscled a pack of Pall Malls from a post-LSD basket case, I discovered that some places don't recognize the inalienable right to a stewardess escort to the non-smoking section.

That night I decided the government should draft only smokers, being as they're committing slow suicide anyway and who cares if they're slaughtered in Botswana. Like literally killing two birds (ideally the jail variety) with one smoke — more firepower abroad and less at home.

San Francisco voters had something like this in mind when they approved Proposition P, restricting the joy of puffing a Kool over the Wall Street Journal in the office. But instead of depriving smokers yet another civil liberty, we'd be better off giving them a license, or more appropriately, a draft card, to smoke whenever and wherever they want — overseas, that is.

These suiciders would be infinitely more patriotic, knowing they'd be fighting "to make the world safe for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.," and not for this vague democracy stuff. As the Salem ad said, "You can take the smoker out of the country, but you can't take the country out of the smoker."

Not to mention more machismo in the military, like the Marlboro Man Hope We Get Lucky Strike Force. Imagine those U.S. helicopters roaring through Teheran to the blare of the Marlboro song; those macho, 20-foot, Tom Selleck-on-horseback billboards swooping down on our embassy. The Iranians would be left breathless, making them a fair fight for our emphysemic troops.

Let's not forget that vast army of women smokers, the Virginia Slims Southeast Asia Tennis Brigade. I hear nothing compares to lighting up after a good game of napalm. Their motto: "We've come a long way, baby."

Smokers interested in defending R. J. Reynolds Co. on a more ideological front could join the Tareyton Containing Communism in Latin America Advisor Group. Throw in a few billion bucks, lots of blue jeans and about 50 smokers, and it should be easy convincing the Salvadorians they'd "rather fight than switch." Our boys might get a few black eyes, but that's nothing new for the United States, and besides, what's a little facial discoloration when you've got lung cancer.

And suicidal chain smokers would be perfect for the Camel Middle East Peacekeeping Force. Beirut is covered with smoke anyway. Maybe the Marines could add a bit of their own, with the pitch "I'd walk a mile for a Gemayel, and then some."

Now these hard-smoking troops would need some R and R occasionally, hence Grenada. There has been a smoke vacuum just waiting to be filled ever since the cigar-puffing Cubans were ousted. Our soldiers wouldn't be there long. A new government, a little sun, a chest X-ray and some respiratory therapy at St. George's and they'd be on their way.

This Smoking Gunboat Diplomacy might stir up some opposition at home. We'd have to give the American Medical Association a cut of the St. George's take. And since a recent study showed Detroit has more smokers per capita than any American city, keeping the unemployment rolls filled could be a problem. Of course, anyone who's lived in Detroit knows that a trip to Beirut is like two weeks in Honolulu.

So watch out Castro, Khaddafi, Khomeini and the like. You may be getting a first-hand taste of what American smokers have known for years: "The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health."

Dorm food delights

By Tim Donohue

WARNING: eating dorm food may be hazardous to your health.

Since February, dorm students have discovered the following items in their dorm food: a bloodstained Band-Aid baked into a cube of datenut bread, a piece of glass in a burrito, a caterpillar in a serving of spinach, two metal balls (believed to be small calibre bullets) in hamburgers, a fingernail in a taco and hair wrapped around a french fry, as well as baked-on food on utensils.

Students, upon moving into the dorms, **are required** by contract to purchase a minimum of $440 of dorm food each semester. Students may sell their dorm food dollars to other students, but buyers (for obvious reasons) are rare.

Dorm food must be made optional. The contract between residence hall students and the dorm's Dining Center management **has been broken** because of health reasons. The center has a strict obligation to serve safe and sanitary food to its "forced" customers and the it has failed miserably in this responsibility.

Aside from the rude conditions of the Dining Center, students are also subjected to high prices and the poor taste of mass-cooked food. These students, many on the bottom of the economic scale, should be allowed a choice.

It is time for President Chia-Wei Woo and Associated Students President Derek Gilliam to look into the dorm's food problems because residence hall students have received little sympathy from Dining Center and residence hall management.

Dear Abbie

By Karen Jeffries

America should miss people like Abbie Hoffman, the infamous '60s rebel, and also honor those men and women who realize that fighting authority is not like trying on a pair of jeans.

Fighting for one's ideals and beliefs is a process of growth and realization within all of us that emerges from a cocoon of sheltered ignorance to become as a butterfly testing fragile wings.

"There is absolutely no greater high than challenging the power structure as a nobody, giving it your all, and winning," Hoffman said in his autobiography, "Soon To Be A Major Motion Picture." He continued, "Revolution is not something fixed in ideology nor is it something fashioned to a particular decade. It's a perpetual process imbedded in the human spirit. When all today's *isms* have become yesterday's ancient philosophy, there will still be reactionaries and there will still be revolutionaries. No amount of rationalization can avoid the moment of choice each of us brings to our situation here on the planet."

Yes, America should honor people who instigate change, yet society sweeps rebels under its patchy, discolored patriotic rug because they were — or are — dangerous to a so-called status quo. The only stripes of valor usually awarded rebels are horizontal and black and white.

A country that arrests, jails, blacklists or forces underground people who simply exercise guaranteed rights, yet offers protection to controversial, exiled political leaders and Nazi war criminals is sickeningly ironic.

Exactly what status quo is being protected, except all that's white for America and what the big boys want, the big boys get? The big boys need to grow up and let go of their constipated morals and ideas.

Forcing anything down anybody's throat long enough will induce vomiting, which serves as a cleansing process not only for the body, but also for the mind. After the initial sickness, the mind examines the ingested vileness and promises of refusal are medicinally planted to bloom when the mind cannot accept what the brain has had to.

We all go through such a process, but the time of action is as individual as humanity. Unfortunately, sometimes the spirit never surfaces to grapple with the writhing, evil child that is dogma.

We all have a little Hoffman inside us as well. The personality may not be like Hoffman's — people choose their own heroes — but there's a rebel inside nonetheless.

The rebel spirit may move a person to small forms of protest such as squeezing the toothpaste tube from the middle, ripping off the "Do not remove under penalty of law" tag from a mattress, drinking white wine with red meat or knocking over pylons on the road.

Maybe the forms of protest are medium, such as talking a traffic cop out of giving a ticket, practicing a birth control method against one's religious creed, cheating on tests, using illegal drugs or pretending to be sick just to have a day off.

Those forms of protest don't usually generate local or national attention as the large ones do, but those forms represent a mind testing its membraneous limits.

Larger protests command a larger rebellious spirit and reach the point of activism. A rebel spirit never dies — from the protest of the Vietnam War in the '60s to the '80s protest against U.S. intervention in Central America, the suppressed rights of women and minorities or the obscene, contemplated use of nuclear weapons to destroy millions of human lives for the paranoid, macho ideals of the "superpowers."

And protests aren't limited to those historical periods. Such "grass-roots" movements have sprouted and grown for thousands of years, regardless of attempts to trample those blades of change or invasions of ugly weeds such as Jerry Falwell, Phyllis Schlafly and Joseph McCarthy.

The strength and immunity of rebelliousness thrives despite recurring pesticidal dogma. Sadly, many rebel spirits are killed by sneaky status quo advocates who quash whatever hope sparkles within those who were born leaders of change, such as John F. Kennedy.

Names are nothing, but think of some of the plethora of vibrancy humanity offered or offers: Martin Luther King Jr., Jerry Rubin, Jane Fonda, John Lennon, Katharine Hepburn, John Reed, Tom Hayden, Jesse Jackson, Jimi Hendrix, Mick Jagger, James Dean, Humphrey Bogart, Robert Kennedy, Malcom X, Susan B. Anthony, Confucious, Edgar Allan Poe, Albert Einstein and even Jesus Christ.

Lists such as this are subjective. Lists, however, must be balanced and rebels such as Charles Manson, Jim Jones and Adolph Hitler must be added, because any rebellious cause is not without its horror of extremism. Neither is a status quo.

The fight is important, but winning the battle is a goal to strive for, to struggle for, to go to jail for or to die for. Let the rebel spirit grow and move and give it freedom and feed it with wisdom.

Honors may not be awarded, for honor is usually bestowed by the same status quo that inspires rebellion. But memory pervades history like a brisk wind blowing over humanity, whispering past actions, kindling fires of change and cyclonic human spirit into movement once again.

The process of being a rebel — or simply being a human being — is as perpetual as life itself, and what is life without fighting for beliefs? It's like a shark in a sea of jello — just remember that the shark has teeth.

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Courts helping ease domestic violence

By Nora Juarbe

Camille Townsend is a soft-spoken, youthful-looking 28-year-old community watchdog. She has small, warm brown eyes and a cheerful smile.

Townsend is a deputy probation officer for Alameda County who specializes in domestic violence.

"I don't always smile," she said as the smile faded from her lips and she crossed her arms in front of her chest in an authoritative manner.

"My priority, as the law describes it, is to protect society, and the way I protect society is by supervising people and trying to make certain that they are not offending legally — committing any crime. That's my number one concern."

Three years ago Alameda County began taking an aggressive stand in dealing with domestic violence. Women's groups and such groups as the Alameda County Coalition of Domestic Violence demanded that the criminal justice system change its response toward spousal abuse, which has traditionally been viewed by the system as a family problem.

"In the past, police would try to keep their hands off of domestic assault cases," Townsend said. "They would go in and try to quiet them (the husband and wife) for the moment and then leave.

"Well, women's groups got real upset about that and said that this was abuse and assault like any other and that these guys should be arrested and prosecuted."

Police in Alameda County are now taking a more cautious approach to domestic assaults, making more arrests and reporting more cases, Townsend said.

Arrests for domestic violence are sent to the district attorney who decides which arrests will be prosecuted and which will be placed on the county's domestic violence diversion program.

This program is the first step toward recognizing that violence in the home is a problem which should not remain in family domain and that is not a private matter which is best resolved between the husband and wife alone. The legal system can offer assistance and protection to these families.

In September, U.S. Attorney General William French Smith announced the formation of a task force on family violence to study the problem for six months and make recommendations on what can be done.

Smith noted that it was time for the federal government to take the lead in placing the problem of family violence in its proper perspective in the criminal justice system.

Placing a person on diversion involves an agreement with the defense attorney, the district attorney, the judge and the defendant. If everyone agrees, the "defendant is placed on diversion and prosecution is stopped, held in abeyance," said Townsend. "He is put on diversion with certain conditions, just as if he were on probation. Some of the conditions are that he seek domestic counseling, that he not harass or annoy the person he was beating and that he report to the probation officer. After he is put on diversion and he successfully completes it — gone to counseling and there has been no further violence — then charges are dropped," she said.

The average term for diversion is 18 months. If the defendant does not fulfill the terms of the agreement, his diversion is revoked and the arrest charge is sent back to the district attorney, who will then prosecute.

"If there is violence again in the home, I'm going to revoke him and send it back to court and make recommendations on how we can control his behavior so that he doesn't hurt people. That's true for all my cases," said Townsend, who has a case load of 140 probationers with about 20 percent on domestic diversion and the rest convicted of misdemeanors or felonies.

Besides her main function of protecting society, Townsend said, "I'm a resource to the offender. He or she needs help to change. Most people don't get into these circumstances because they are well-adjusted people. So I try to help them in any way I can."

She sends her probationers to job-training programs, to counseling agencies and other community-based or county-funded organizations.

Townsend frequently sends probationers on diversion to the county-run West Oakland Mental Health Department for counseling. The center has education and discussion groups on domestic violence for men. The counselors try to help these men identify the cycle of violence and learn to recognize when they are getting out of control.

The diversion agreement requires that only the husband go through counseling. Domestic violence counselors find this frustrating because they say it is hard to educate one spouse and not the other since they both have been in the violent pattern together.

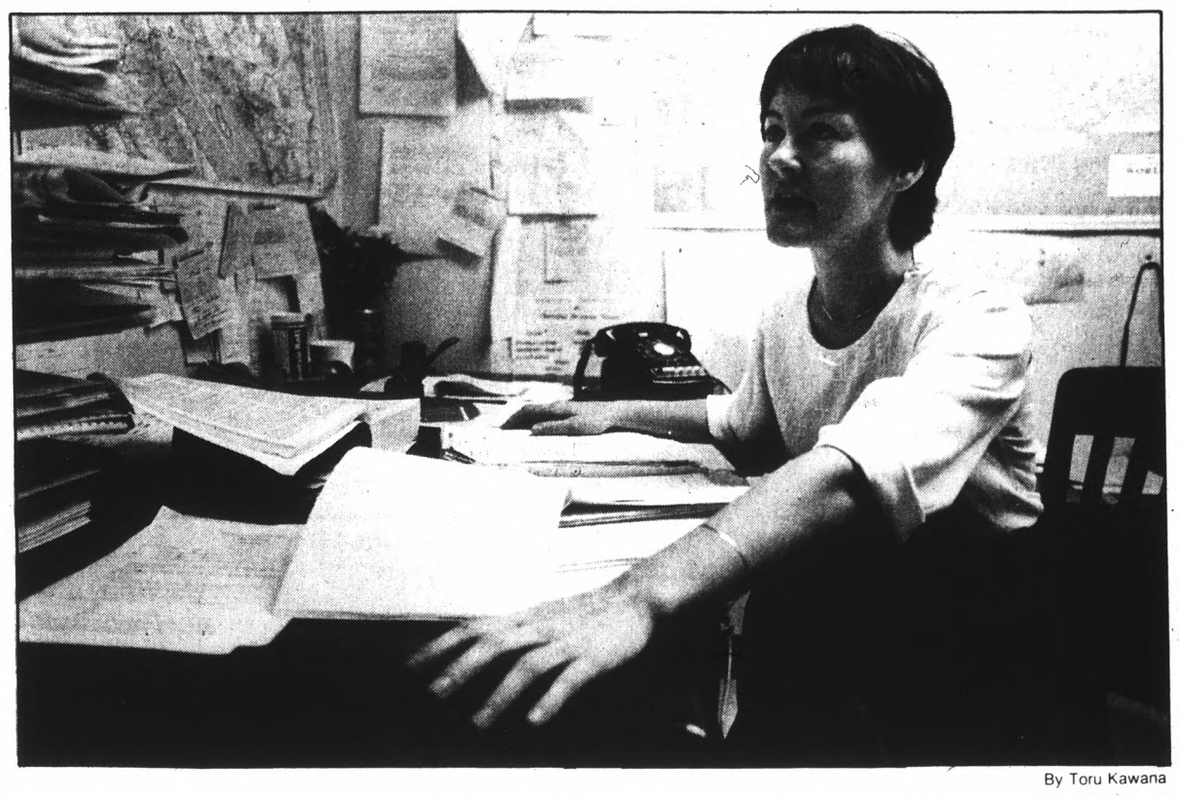
In an effort to bridge that gap, Townsend said, "I try to get a hold of every victim and let them know that I am here to help protect them and that they can call me. I also encourage them to come in with the defendant and I counsel them together." Townsend estimates that in 75 percent of her cases the husband and wife (or co-habitants) still live together.

"Nothing is clear cut. That's important to remember," she said. "Men are never always to blame and women are never always to blame."

Men aren't always the first to throw the punch, but they are stronger and considered more violent, said Townsend, who has three women on domestic diversion.

The main cause of spousal abuse is the abuser's upbringing, according to Townsend.

"This is a learned process. They learned how to do this because their parents did it. So they are trying to unlearn a process they have learned for a long time. It's hard," she said.



By Toru Kawana

Camille Townsend, probation officer for Alameda County, specializes in domestic violence.

The most common complaint from men is, "She knows what makes me do this, and she does it on purpose."

Townsend strongly recommends self control to her probationers. "You are the one that's going to go to jail if you do that again. (Your wife) doesn't control what you do, you control what you do. So you better try changing," Townsend advises her probationers.

"It's a process of control. It's real easy to start pushing and shoving and all of a sudden it sparks and everyone starts hitting each other."

Townsend explained, "In character studies of people who commit violence against each other, a lot of them have a very low self-esteem. They feel they are not in control of their lives. The ones that they can act out against are their wives. When they feel they are getting back their control, the violence diminishes. That's why I focus on 'You have control.' "

Townsend has been a probation officer in Alameda County for only one year, but, as she puts it, "I've been in the business since I was 19." Originally from Wisconsin, Townsend worked at an alternative sentencing project for criminals in Milwaukee at age 19. She has a bachelor's degree in correctional administration from the University of Wisconsin and a master's degree in administration of justice from American University in Washington, D.C. She moved to California in 1977 and worked as a counselor in a juvenile group home in Mendocino County before starting her job as a probation officer.

Bob Hunter, Townsend's immediate supervisor, said she has shown a particular interest in domestic violence cases which is why she has been allocated a heavier load of diversions. "She works well with them," he said, describing the frustration of all parties involved (spouses, police and probation officers) which usually makes probation officers want to shy away from such cases. Hunter said family problems arise from a variety of reasons and Townsend has a "diagnostic skill in trying to peg the problem and working with that angle."

He added, "If the whole unit worked as hard as she does, I could rest easy."

"Diversion works," said Townsend. "It satisfies all groups (victims, defendants and women's group). Nobody wants to spend all their time in court. Since the program started, 260 persons have been placed on domestic diversion with only 4 percent being terminated from the program.

"I want to help these families interact better and I focus most of my time and effort towards that."

Once the defendant overcomes the stage of embarrassment and denial, "They're willing to change," she said. "They don't want to be known as wife beaters."

Democratic convention offers jobs

By Ingrid Becker

By getting involved now, students will improve their chances of getting into the National Democratic Convention and becoming part of the excitement when the political atmosphere heats up this summer in San Francisco.

The convention will be held July 13-22 in the Moscone Center. Although preparation for the convention won't start shifting into high gear until after the first of the year, political science Professor Kay Lawson said students should plan now if they want to get into the convention. "We want our students to be involved as much as they possibly can be, and we will do what we can do to help them," she said.

Lawson and Deputy Convention Manager Charles Howell suggested students gain access to the convention by volunteering, getting internships or joining a candidate organization. Working for a campaign is a good idea, "particularly if the candidate has a good chance of getting the nomination," Lawson said.

Lawson is the main source of information for SF State students interested in the convention. Volunteer applications and additional information about candidate organizations are available in her office, Old Science 374, Mondays and Wednesdays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Howell hopes to receive 10,000 applications from students and said he will need approximately 4,000 volunteers to provide security, greet incoming delegates and media personnel and provide transportation. Lawson said she will do some preliminary screening of the applications and forward them to Howell with her recommendations.

Student interns will be able to do specialized work for 20 hours a week. Lawson said Howell is looking for mature students who can complete a project from start to finish and have the necessary skills and education. Graduate students with experience in transportation, urban planning and political science are preferred. Interns with experience in telecommunications also will be needed as well as students with a background in architecture to help with construction problems.

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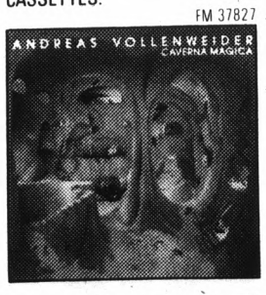
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GINAL DEFECTIVE

Apathy prevails at meeting with Marks

By Valeri Mihanovich

An unexpected confrontation between two opposing State Senate candidates occurred at what was intended to be a non-partisan conference sponsored by the California State Students Association in the Student Union to train students on voter registration techniques.

Answering questions pertaining more to his legislative voting record than to voter registration, California State Sen. Milton Marks, the keynote speaker, was interrupted. Alex Amoroso, Associated Students representative at large, said Marks had threatened to walk out if Lia Belli, a potential candidate for his senatorial seat, was in the room while he spoke.

Marks denied the statement, but Amoroso and another witness both said Marks was lying. Marks then conceded, "She won't hear me speak, and I won't hear her speak."

Belli, invited to speak by Frontlash, a voter registration organization, heads the California Democratic Council and has worked on a statewide campaign to increase voter registration.

The conference, entitled the Political Activism Conference, was intended to get students to register to vote. But only 10 students attended, and that number dwindled to two by the end.

Most of the listeners asked Marks about student fees and tuition for community colleges. Marks, who said he considers himself a progressive Republican, said during his 16 years in office he supported giving 18-year-olds the right to vote, authored legislation to put a student on the California State University system Board of Trustees, voted in favor of the cigarette tax to lower university fees and opposed tuition in community colleges.

Marks also griped about voter apathy. "What disturbs me most is when somebody approaches me and tells me how terrible everything is and says, 'I never vote; I don't think it's important,' " he said.

Showing how one vote can count, he said Lyndon Johnson was elected governor of Texas by about 100 votes, out of several million votes. "Had he not been elected by that handful of votes, I doubt Johnson would ever have been elected president," he said.

Marks added, "People in the 18 to 24-year-old bracket have the worst voting record."

To the five students who remained after Marks departed, Belli delivered an energetic speech on student voter apathy.

"I too was guilty of not voting when I was in college," she said. "I put myself through college by working on a full-time basis . . . What finally wedged me out of my apathy was the moratorium on Vietnam.

"Those of you now who are going to be registering voters have got to know what to say to them to be able to awaken and once and for all kill and dispel the apathy they are wallowing in. We're going to have to get the apathetic students off their apathetic butts and talk to them with issues that make sense to them locally and nationally."

She also warned that if apathy continues, students will not have the right to criticize current political administrations, especially the governor's.

"The bottom line," she said, is to be "aware of the watchdogs who are watching to be able to say students don't care, so we can get away with the tuition hikes."

Another speaker, Mark Stechbart, from the Operation Engineers Union, showed some campaign pamphlets and explained their impact on voters. Holding up a "No on M" pamphlet, he said, "You don't know much about the issue from this paper, but they let you know that you want to vote against it just from reading its headlines."

Student apathy causes politicians to ignore them, he said. "Sacramento State University had some precincts where only five people voted," he said.

Ivy Cohen, an independent political consultant who helped defeat the Sebastiani Initiative, said the most effective way to get students involved in the voting process is to get them registered at such campus functions as concerts and speaking events, and for professors to influence students to register.

The telephone is another effective weapon, she said.

"Call them up and ask if they are registered to vote. Tell them that the administration plans to raise their fees again and that they can do something about it."

Ed Hanley, representative of California Public Interest Research Group, said the key to getting students to vote is absentee balloting. Students busy working and studying find it is easier to mail their ballots than to go to the polls on election day.

"We must also train volunteers to get students registered and build coalitions with student organizations so they can get their members to vote," he said.

Ad Club seeks exposure by promoting an Encore

By Victoria Ascher

The SF State Advertising Club is getting hands-on experience in the corporate world, and the result of such dabblings may benefit some lucky SF State student with a new set of wheels.

The Ad Club is a semi-finalist in a publicity campaign contest sponsored by American Motors Corporation. Of the 60 schools that entered the competition, SF State was one of 10 selected to promote AMC's 1984 Renault Encore.

Based on a 30-page written presentation submitted by business majors Peter Gunn, Edgar de Leon, Kim Shugart and Stuart Nyman, the club was given $1,000 by AMC for its campaign. If the club wins the contest, it wins the car. The club would then raffle the car on campus.

The four-part program, in week-long segments, began with a "Mystery Car" contest which drew 3,000 entries in two days. Contestants were asked to identify the make and model of what turned out to be the Renault Encore. The winner of the drawing, Lisa Michelis, received two tickets worth $45 to the concert of her choice.

A weekend for two at Lake Tahoe is attracting participants in the campaign's "See and Ski" phase. A visit to any of the Bay Area's AMC dealers from now until Dec. 8 is all that is required to be eligible for the trip — no need to test drive the car. The winner will be announced on Dec. 12 in the Student Union.

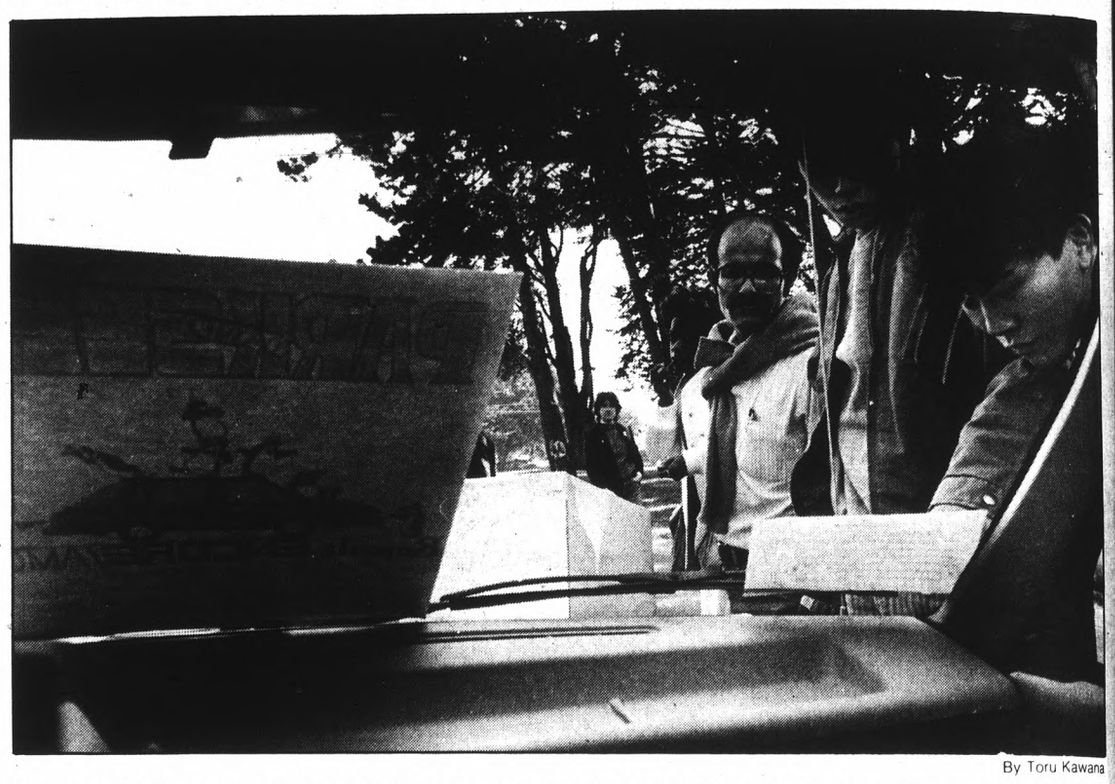
Phase three of the campaign, called "Park and Seek," consists of locating the blue Encore, which will be parked from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. at different spots on campus until tomorrow. Entry blanks are available at the car to win a dinner for two at the Fairmont Hotel's Tonga Room. The drawing for the dinner will be tomorrow at noon in the Student Union.

The fourth and final phase of the campaign winds up with a Christmas Fair to be held on Monday and Tuesday in the Student Union plaza. The club expects 25 student organizations to participate in the event. Ten percent of the profits from each organization will be given to Mayor Dianne Feinstein's Fund for the Homeless.

Besides the food and trinkets for sale, organizations will sponsor games and prizes, including a Christmas tree decorating competition. The Ad Club will provide each organization's four member team with a Christmas tree to be decorated between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.Tuesday.

The winning organization will be announced the same day at 2 p.m. and awarded a $75 prize. Judging will be based on orginality, creativity and presentation. All decorated trees will be donated to a social service organization and then distributed to needy families.

The Ad Club, which aims to gain as much exposure as possible among San Francisco businesses, has done campaigns for several companies, including Philip Morris, Radio Shack/Tandy Corporation and the Amusement Corporation of America, It has coordinated a number of campus activities, including this semester's Fall Fest. A campaign for General Motors similar to the AMC project is currently underway.



By Toru Kawana

Today is the last day to register to win a dinner at the Fairmont Hotel. Look around campus for the blue Encore.

Plastics, not metrics, behind bigger sales

By Libby Kneeland

When a Sunnyvale bottling company converted to two-liter soft drink containers two years ago, sales increased dramatically.

But it seems that consumers were more interested in unbreakable containers than in a national movement to convert to the metric system.

"I don't think people even read the label. They probably like buying the plastic bottles for convenience," said Doug Garriga, production supervisor of New Century Beverage Co., one of 25 Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company franchises in California.

Karen Wong, an SF State psychology student, said "the plastic bottle is easier to carry and it doesn't take up as much space in the refrigerator as a six-pack of 12-ounce cans."

Roberto Corpuz, a sophomore at SF State, said, "My family buys the plastic bottle because it's the biggest size, not because it says two liters."

Garriga said when his plant converted from half-gallon glass bottles to two-liter plastic containers in 1981 its annual Pepsi-Cola sales jumped 50 percent, an increase of about 2 million cases.

The new two-liter bottles were so popular that the company, which distributes to all major food store chains in the area, added two-liter containers of such products as Dr. Pepper, Sunkist Orange, Hawaiian Punch and Mug Root Beer to its production line.

The company also added half-liter bottles, with the label "500 ml. 16.9 fl. oz.," and started printing metric measurements of "355 ml." on the labels of its 12-ounce cans.

It cost less than $10,000 to adapt the plant's equipment to new containers, said Garriga.

He said he is glad that sales have increased at a low cost to the company, even though he realizes the average consumer is unaware that two liters equal 67.6 fluid ounces, or two quarts plus 32 ounces.

For that reason, the company plans to continue using both metric and standard labels on its products.

Liberal arts degree still valuable

Employees with communication skills promoted faster

By Bruce Siegel

A business degree isn't everything.

Speakers at Tuesday's forum, "Humanities in the Marketplace," reassured liberal arts students that their communication skills are valuable to the corporate world.

Middle and upper-level executives, almost without exception, seek college graduates who can think, speak and write clearly, said Jane Gurko, associate dean for the School of Humanities.

"Unfortunately personnel offices often don't get the message," she said. It's up to the job seekers to sell their communication skills to the employer.

Once hired, liberal arts graduates, because of their communication skills, tend to rise higher and faster within a corporation than business, computer or engineering specialists, she said.

Ted Olsson earned a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in English from SF State and a Ph.D. in English from the University of California at Santa Barbara. He now works for Bechtel Corp. as an office systems specialist.

When looking for work in the business world people with a liberal arts background should focus on their skills instead of their courses and degrees, he said.

Humanities majors usually "learn quickly in a variety of subjects," he said. "They're able to understand very complex problems, synthesize solutions and communicate those solutions to a large audience." This ability is a marketable skill, he said.

Jo Ann Derrick earned a bachelor's degree in speech with minors in anthropology and French from SF State.

Though she had never worked in a travel agency, she was hired in one as a ticket writer and within two months promoted to manager.

She and her husband researched the business and opened their own agency, Portal World Travel, in San Francisco.

When they started their business five years ago they had two employees. Now they have 13.

She attributed her success to her background in liberal arts and her communication skills.

Having to deal with governments, cruise companies and airlines, she said, "If I can't make them understand what I want I can't provide clients with what they want."

Her anthropology background enables her to describe a faraway place — its peoples and customs — to a perspective client, she said. "I don't sell travel, I sell destinations."

Paula Wagner, a senior at SF State majoring in women's studies, is pursuing a career in radio.

Wagner works as an intern for KCBS News Magazine but said she's never taken courses in journalism.

She agreed with the other speakers that communication skills are important for finding a job, but she also stressed the value of internships.

"Internships are more important than what you majored in," she said. They give you practical experience which often leads to a full-time job.

With an internship "you're building a bridge between school and the work world," she said.

The Career Center, located in the Old Administration Building, lists internships, volunteer positions and part-time employment in room 201 and career counseling in room 211.

UC assists Italians

SANTA BARBARA — University of California Chancellor Robert Huttenback and Daniel Botkin, University of California, Santa Barbara environmental studies department chairman attended a conference in Italy last month to discuss the possibility of an international environmental studies research center in Venice, according to the UCSB Daily Nexus.

The University of Venice requested help from the University of California because of the latter's superior resources.

UC's contribution to a month-long exhibit in Italy to establish the center will include large photographs of wind and solar energy, air and water pollution, aquaculture and oceanographics, as well as pictures of UC campuses.

One of the primary purposes of the exhibit and the conference is to raise funds for the project. A film on environmental research at UC will be aired on Italian television to attract attention and get the funding underway, according to Huttenback.

The proposed site of the project is the 32 acre island Sacca Sessola, which must first be leased to the University of Venice by the military.

According to Botkin, a proposal was made to the people in Venice suggesting that if they wanted to establish an international institute for environmental studies it should deal with three levels; air and water pollution in Venice, classic environmental problems in the Mediterranean and global environmental concerns such as changes in climate, problems with acid rain and major land use changes.

There is no international environmental studies center that concentrates on research, Botkin said. "The international centers that exist now are think-tanks, or they are United Nations organizations that review what's going on," he said.

Huttenback said if the project proceeds it will provide unique research opportunities for faculty and interns. Anyone whose research is relevant to the project should be eligible for participation.

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Technical writing minor makes talent marketable

By Sheryl Nance

Writers can now learn ways to turn creativity into jobs.

The Career and Technical Writing minor program, offered for the first time this semester, gives people who like to write "a chance to earn a living by using their writing skills instead of starving in a garrett while writing a novel," said Bruce Finson, lecturer in science, museum and career writing.

The minor prepares students majoring in both liberal arts and technical subjects to become full-time writers and editors. It also helps students majoring in business, science, social science and other fields gain the writing skills necessary for good job performance.

Finson said he conceived the idea of the program more than four years ago and has worked on it with Jane Gurko, assistant dean of humanities, and others for the past year and a half.

"I've been a technical writer for 30 years," he said. "I know there are jobs out there, so I was motivated to train writers for writing.

"There's no place in the country where writing is looked at as a profession, but there are tons of people with writing jobs. Within the past five years the idea and information part of the business community has become the biggest sector of the economy."

Gurko agreed. "I saw a real obvious, increasing need for English majors to have something practical to do with their degree," she said.

"The program came about with the joint effort of the schools of humanities, business, education, creative arts, behavioral sciences, social science and science," Gurko said.

The minor consists of a minimum of 24 units, 12 of which are electives. Electives include courses on technical writing in various fields, graphics, computers and programming, and background courses in various fields. The elective courses are grouped according to five emphases: business and industry, science and technology, media and arts, graphics and production, and computer documentation.

Students select an emphasis and, with the consent of an advisor, choose a minimum of 12 units with at least six from the skills list.

Each student's emphasis and course work depends on several factors: the student's present major, the background already acquired in a given field and career goals.

"Our core classes train students for what's available in the field. When they complete our program they will qualify for entry-level positions as writers of brochures or manuals or as copy or technical editors in business, wherever full-time positions are," said Finson.

"Fundamentals of Career and Technical Writing," for example, is an accelerated overview of analytical, expository, narrative and dramatic writing for magazines, journals and businesses with emphasis on writing for specific audiences, editing for style and clarity, copy editing for accuracy and analysis of editing and writing needs of business."

According to John Djerke, associate dean of creative arts and one of the program's organizers, "This program is the best system based on what I've found in working with students. It complements majors in sciences, journalism, creative writing and design and industry."

Winter session deadline; Xmas schedule

Students planning to register for winter session through CAR should mail their forms by Dec. 16 to be certain of making the Dec. 23 deadline.

Students who miss the deadline for pre-registration must go through first-day registration procedures, enrolling on a space-available basis with the approval of the instructor.

The New Administration Building will be closed, but the phones will be operating in the Extended Education office during the week of Dec. 26-30.

Because of the Christmas-week closure, faculty, staff and students should handle any problems concerning CAR registration for the spring semester before campus closes Dec. 23. The deadline for spring CAR registration is Jan. 3.

CAR forms can be dropped off at the night deposit slot near the front door of the New Administration Building during Christmas week.

This Week

Today

"Kriya" jazzes the Union Depot from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Free.

Monty Python's "The Meaning of Life," plays the Barbary Coast at 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. Admission is $2.50 and $2.

A crafts fair takes over the Student Union from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Friday

"She Loves Me" opens a two-weekend run at McKenna Theater. Shows are at 8 p.m. (2 p.m. on Sundays). Admission is $4 and $3. Call 469-2467 for information and reservations.

A lecture on print technology takes place from noon to 2 p.m. in Visual Arts 115 at City College of San Francisco. Free.

"The Meaning of Life." continues.

Saturday

Hot Tuna reunites at the Berkeley Community Center. Tickets are $12.50 and $11 and are available through BASS.

The Poetry Film Festival opens at Fort Mason Center with films and seminars from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. in building D, room 295. Admission is $5 and $3. Call 621-3073 for information.

"She Loves Me" continues.

Sunday

The SF State choirs perform at 3 p.m. in Knuth Hall. Admission is $3.50 and $1.75.

The Poetry and Film Festival continues, with a repeat of yesterday's features plus videos from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

"She Loves Me" continues at 2 p.m.

Monday

Professor Agostino Lombardo of the University of Rome lectures on "Shakespeare in Italy" at 1 p.m. in the de Bellis Collection, 6th floor of the J. Paul Leonard Library. Free.

A job search workshop on "self-assessment" takes place from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Sign up in Old Administration 211. Free.

The Poetry Film workshop presents the "Youth for Peace Multi-Media Rock Marathon Benefit" all week at the On Broadway Theater. Tickets are $5 and $3 and available through BASS. Call the workshop at 621-3073 for information.

Tuesday

"A Clockwork Orange" plays in the Barbary Coast at 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. Admission is $2.50 and $2.

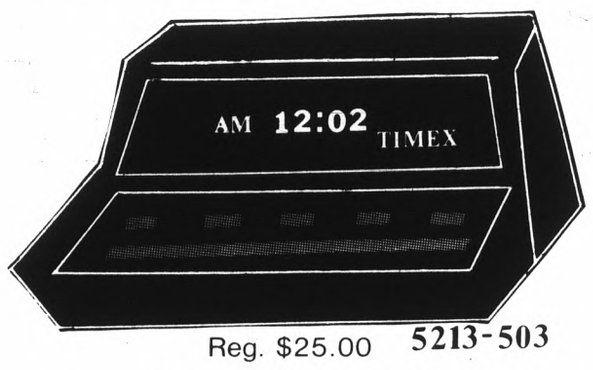
"Star Trek II — Wrath of Khan" plays the Union Depot from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Free.

A job search workshop on resume writing is offered from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Sign up in Old Administration 211.

The "Youth for Peace" marathon continues.

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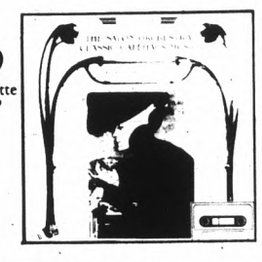
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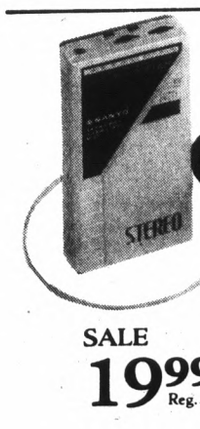
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IGINAL DEFECTIVE

Providing a home for runaways



By Craig Chapman

A young runaway views Victorians from a window at Huckleberry House.

By Sheryl Nance

Michelle steps off the bus in a big city—New York, Chicago, San Francisco. Within 30 minutes, someone will pick her up and welcome her to life in the underworld.

San Francisco is the destination for many runaways. Huckleberry House, a 24-hour crisis center for homeless and runaway youths, has provided free services for 16 years.

The big house at 1292 Page St. is sparsely furnished with old, mismatched furniture; a few pictures hang on the walls. Yet, the center is home for those who have not known the traditional warmth of home. The similar experiences of the runaways form a unique bond of closeness.

Last year, an estimated 2 million, or one in seven youths, at an average age of 15, ran away from home. Seventy percent of these were females.

Youths run from physical or sexual abuse, and their parent's alcohol or drug addiction. Some do it to test their independence, following an argument with parents about curfew, for example. Broken romances or fear of punishment for bad grades drive others away.

However, when they run, most have no job experience, no money and no idea of what they will do after reaching their destination. What awaits them is often worse than the situation left behind.

Two 12-year-old girls from Tennessee were picked up by truckers, raped and sodomized repeatedly, before being sold at an Ontario, Calif. truck stop to a pimp who habitually cruised drop-off places for that purpose.

"I ran away when I got the chance. My mother was too strict, she didn't like the fact that my friends were black, so she wouldn't let me see them," said Lisa Taylor (not her real name), as she combed her hair in front of a mirror in the bedroom shared with two other girls.

"My mother is white and my father black. They were never married. I think because the two of them didn't stay together she resents the part of me that is black," she said while applying eye shadow and lipstick to a face, weary and worn, harsh for someone 13 years old.

"I'd like to go back home if my mother could change her ways. She's too stubborn and old-fashioned," said Taylor as she put a pack of Kools in her purse and quickly left to join friends.

Taylor has been at the center for four weeks and appeared as comfortable and as satisfied with Huckleberry House as her roommate Rachel Loren (not her real name), 15, who has been there for three days.

"I didn't get along with my mother. She doesn't like my friends. She wants me to go out with three-piece-suit, preppie gentlemen. I like rockers," said Loren, sitting casually on one of three bunk beds.

"I've got hell of a lot of friends and she wants me to be a home girl," she said, lighting a cigarette.

"I tried living with my father for two months. He didn't like the way I dressed or acted so he kicked me out. He divorced my mother because of me," she said with a faint sigh, restlessly pulling on the lapel on her oversized gray blazer.

"Running away helped. I'm feeling better and so is my mother. At our counseling sessions there's a lot of tension, we yell and scream, but we're getting it out.

"I'd rather not go home. I can't be what my parents want. I want foster parents who are kind and will give me a chance to choose my own friends and be myself."

Huckleberry House has a maximum of six clients who are overseen by a staff of eight, headed by co-directors Rashann Sanchez and Paul Gibson. The following services are provided: short term housing, food and clothing, employment, medical and legal assistance, and individual, group and family counseling.

"We work with the kids in one of three ways," said Andrew Williams, residential counselor.

"We try to reunite the family, if it is best for the client, we make them a ward of the court, or set them up for independent living if they are 16 or 17 years old."

Some clients attend Hoover Junior High or look for work during the day.

"We tell our clients what to wear to an interview and coach them on questions an employer might ask," said Williams.

"If they find a job, we help them set up a bank account. They must save 75 percent of their weekly salary."

House rules are taken seriously and restriction is enforced when broken. Violence and weapons are not allowed on the premises.

"If a client vandalizes or causes friction with others, to the point of a fight, he may jeopardize his housing," said Williams.

"Some of the kids that come here are quiet and withdrawn at first, but they open up. Those that have been in this situation before know what games to play. They think they can get over on us by saying what we want to hear, but eventually the cake shows over the icing."

Huckleberry House is funded by federal grants and private foundations but needs people to donate time and money.

Deficit

Continued from Page 1.

down programs during the winter break are Baker's suggestions. Financial aid Director Phil Hawkins said, "We have jobs in other units. Lay-off, that's the easiest way to do it."

Both Hawkins and Baker stressed they are not the ones who decide work-study allocations to employers.

A committee, appointed by Alfred Leidy, vice president of the university reviews the requests and makes recommendations to Woo, who makes the final decision. The committee has no student representatives.

"It is a cross section of employing units," Baker said. "Other than AS, there are no student employers, but perhaps we need to look at restructuring the committee."

The AS employs 40 work-study students at an average of $4.30 an hour.

Baker said part of AS' problem stems from inappropriate pay rates, which are supposed to be set according to job classification.

McDuffie presented minutes dating as far back as 1979 which document AS' work-study deficits.

"This has been an on-going problem and I think it should stop here," McDuffie said.

Gilliam suggested AS members meet with financial aid representatives three weeks after AS elections and again in August when they have an idea of the actual funds needed.

"Certainly we need to meet more often," Baker said. "Apparently, the informal meetings don't work.

"I'm not interested in meeting if it's to convince me what a great job the AS is doing. That's not necessary. The emphasis should be on putting together a good package that will stand up."

Plan

Continued from Page 1.

economics, outlined the key issues of the plan.

"The benefits are that in certain disciplines the market is tighter and raising salaries may help attract instructors away from the private sector," said Gemello.

"The costs are that there has been a long tradition in universities of paying fairly equal salaries in all disciplines and the long term salary structure will be interrupted," he said.

Whether or not the plan is beneficial will "depend on how difficult it is to attract teachers, what increment is needed to bring salaries to a competitive level and how committed the university and faculty are to the existing salary structure," Gemello said.

Some faculty members agree the plan is a necessary incentive to attract competent teachers in high demand areas.

Mamdouh Abo-el-ata, chairman of the engineering department, said there is a large gap in the salary of an engineer in the private sector and that of an SF State professor with comparable skills.

Starting salary in the industry is $35,000, Abo-el-ata said, while the most an assistant professor at SF State can earn is $21,000.

"Five percent is grossly inadequate," he said. "It's ridiculously low. But five percent is better than nothing."

John Stuebbe, assistant to Woo, said SF State competes both with the private sector and other universities for qualified instructors.

Stuebbe said even with the increase, SF State salaries will not match those at other universities.

Top salary for an assistant professor at the University of California, San Francisco is $28,000.

Opponents to the plan agree SF State's pay scale is too low, but say Woo's plan is not the answer.

"It's a Band-Aid to cure a hemorrhage," said Wayne Bradley, chairman of the political science department.

Bradley said 5 percent is not enough to make a difference and because the funds are only guaranteed for two years, the CSU system will need to lobby the State Legislature again when the funds are depleted.

"The way I read the Legislature, it's not about to do that," Bradley said.

In a memo to Provost Lawrence Ianni, Curtis Aller, dean of the School of Behavioral and Social Sciences, suggested eight alternatives to the plan.

Aller's suggestions included using more graduate student assistants and encouraging professors in high-demand areas to take on extra courses by offering a bonus equivalent to the time-and-a-half pay followed in the private sector.

Redheads

Medical researchers note that redheads are more susceptible to rheumatic fever, tuberculosis, diabetes and skin cancer. Also, the genetically-related amino acid, tyrosine, which causes light pigment is also reponsible for hyperactivity.

Irish peasants used to spread the rumor that children could get red hair only if pigs hid under their beds.

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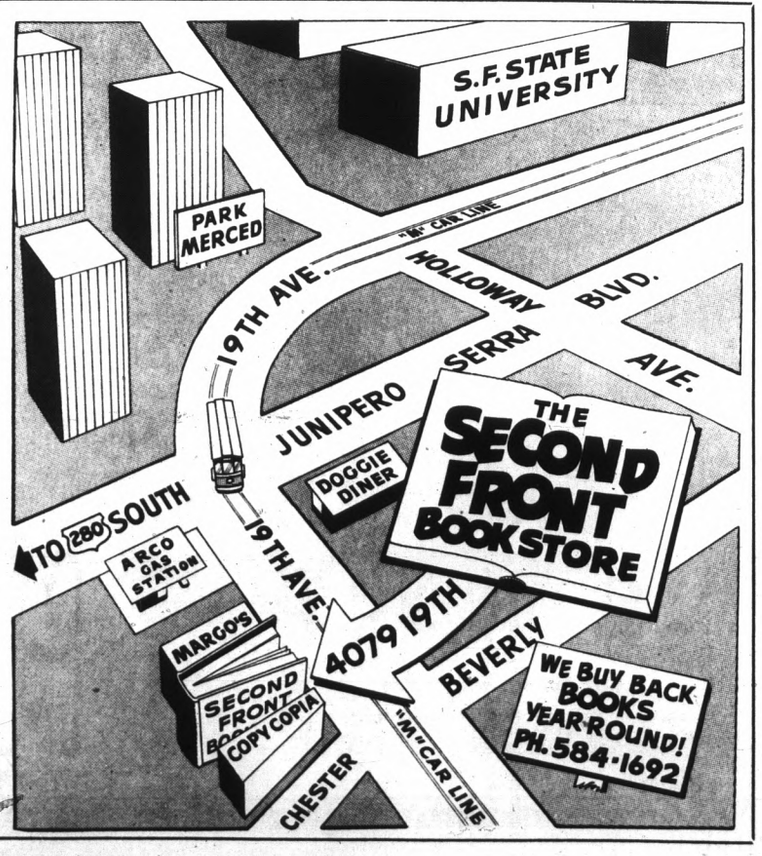
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Information on salary, transportation and housing can be obtained by providing International Education Services with a detailed resume and a letter indicating an interest in the position.

Personal interviews will be held in Seattle in December, 1983, and in San Francisco and Los Angeles in early January, 1984. Selected applicants are expected in Tokyo March through August, 1984.

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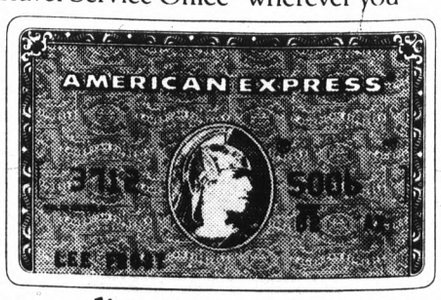
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Soviet official examines the Cold War in the media

By Bruce Siegel

The view of an American or Soviet world is often seen through a newspaper's eye. But the press is an extension of government, said Gennady German, vice consul at the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco.

German said the American government sets "certain guidelines" on foreign policy, and the U.S. press, influenced by White House and Pentagon correspondents, reports a distorted view of America's foreign policy and the Soviet Union.

Interviewed in a large, sparsely furnished room at the Soviet Consulate, German, 31, said, "Any press in any country has some propaganda. It's a way of life."

Nevertheless, after the downing of the Korean Airlines jet in August, while President Reagan accused the Soviets of committing an atrocity against mankind, many American papers presented the Soviet version, which implied the jetliner was on a spy mission either for South Korea or for the United States. Whatever the truth, both sides were presented.

In the Soviet press, both sides of a story involving foreign policy would probably not be printed, said German. On Soviet foreign policy, he said, "There is a very substantial unity, not just amongst the Soviet press, but with the (Soviet) people."

If a Soviet journalist took a stand opposing Soviet foreign policy, "This would be a very serious situation," he said.

Even an interview which expressed ideas contrary to Soviet foreign policy would probably not be printed in a Soviet paper. "If it's unconstructive and hostile, I don't think there's a reason to publish it," German said.

"The press is the medium, but it serves the interest of government," he said.

Comparing U.S. and Soviet coverage of world news, German said, "We report events from different angles. Unfortunately, this is the case nowadays.

"I don't think you will find an American paper condemning Israel or suggesting friendships with Iran or Libya or questioning the American commitment to NATO."

German said many articles in the U.S. press imply that unless America delivers missiles to Western Europe, the Soviets may gain a "certain superiority" and launch a first strike against Western Europe. But this notion of Soviet aggression "seems wild to us," he said.

"What really bothers me (about the U.S. press) is speculation, or speculation on (Soviet) intentions."

"Basically we are a peaceful nation that would like to live with its neighbors in peace," said German.

He smiled when asked about the American military action in Grenada. "Of course" it was an invasion. "The basic issue is that (the U.S. government) had no right to invade Grenada."

About the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1979, he said "the Vietnamese action was a liberation for the Cambodian people, like when the Americans liberated European nations during World War II." But many American papers labeled the Vietnamese move an invasion.

Likewise, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is commonly called an invasion. But German said the Soviet-backed regime is a popular one and many Afghan peasants support the new government.

"Our coverage of what goes on in Afghanistan is very detailed," he said. But while Soviet reporters accompany Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, it's almost impossible for a Soviet reporter to interview a member of the opposition. If a Soviet journalist is captured by a rebel, he would probably be killed, German said.

Responding to American criticism of the Soviet system of government, German said many Soviets feel it is not America's business. "It is not your system. It is our system."

Most U.S. journalists stationed in the Soviet Union are closely associated with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and defend U.S. interests, according to German. He said even if they wrote a pro-Soviet story, their editors would probably not print it.

Soviet dissidents, who represent a small minority of the Soviet people, "Meet with foreign reporters, drink gin and tonics and tell how hard it is to live in the Soviet Union." And this is what U.S. journalists choose to write about, but it is not an objective view of Soviet life, he said.

According to German, the Soviet press does not allow speculation and prints only facts. "Objectivity is a No. 1 principle in the Soviet press," he said.

But during the last few years the Soviet press' anti-American propoganda has increased as a direct result of America's anti-Soviet propoganda, said German.

The Soviet's appraisal of America has "worsened dramatically" since Reagan took office, and Soviets now have a negative view of the United States' foreign policy.

Diplomatic relations were first established with the Soviet Union in 1933, the same year a Soviet consulate opened in San Francisco. But in 1948 Cold War tensions resulting from disputed postwar settlements closed the consulate.

A joint agreement, signed in 1968, permitted a U.S. Consulate to open in Leningrad and the Soviet Consulate to reopen in San Francico. In 1971 the Soviet government purchased a six-story apartment building at 2790 Green St. and converted some of the apartments into offices.

In June 1973 the U.S. Consulate in Leningrad and the Soviet consulate in San Francisco officially opened. Fifteen members of the consular staff and their families live in apartments in the Green Street building.

German, born in a small town 20 miles from Moscow, has been the Soviet vice consul in San Francisco since August 1981.

He lives with his wife and two children in a private residence four blocks from the consulate. He said he and his wife like chinese food, but his children think "the best restaurant in the world is McDonald's."

Besides reading the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner, German said he reads the Los Angeles Times, the Christian Science Monitor, the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and the San Jose Mercury News.

"For a provincial newspaper, and by American standards, (the Chronicle) is a good newspaper. It uses wire services. It prints what other major American papers print," said German.

Compared to Soviet papers, the American papers are very thick, "lots of stuff for every taste," he said. But, he said, a greater size does not mean a greater amount of information.

Pravda, the official newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party with a daily circulation over ten million, has only six or eight pages. It devotes two pages to foreign events, one page to sports and entertainment, and the remaider to local and national news. According to German, Pravda publishes many articles, but they're usually short. If a reader wants more details on a story he may write the newspaper. He said in some cases the paper may provide the writer with the requested information.

"Letters to the Newspaper" is an important part of the Soviet press. Many cases of injustice or corruption have been discovered through letters written to Soviet papers, said German.

Although Soviets rarely condemn their government's foreign policy, their criticsm of internal affairs can be open and hostile.

He said, according to Soviet law, every letter to the newspaper must be answered by that newspaper's staff. Most Soviet papers have a special staff to answer these letters, he said.

In his book "Walking Versus Talking Democracy," Mike Davidow, a U.S. journalist who lived in the Soviet Union from 1969 to 1974, said Izvestia, one of the Soviet Union's leading dailies, receives 500,000 letters a year, publishes 3,500 and answers each one within ten days.

German said the Soviet press is used to inform the Soviet people.

But because daily papers publish only "politically motivated" stories, they might not mention U.S. advancements in space exploration, home computers or robotics. U.S. achievements and world news are often reported in Soviet magazines.

Disasters within the Soviet Union are usually covered by local papers. If there is a snowslide or a flood, people are informed about the extent of damage and what local administrators are doing to solve the problems.

But an in-depth account of disaster is usually not reported in the Soviet national press, he said. "I don't think people should spend 40 minutes looking at these photographs and all these details," he said. German said he thinks the motivation behind printing detailed disaster stories in the United States is sensationalsim — "To sell as many newspapers as they can produce."

Because Soviet papers are published by the Soviet government, there is no need to sensationalize the news for profit, he said.

"I think many Americans would like to see a more serious approach to the news." He said he believes people are intelligent and they should not be guided by their emotions. Instead, they should rely on their intellect.

An average Soviet family subscribes to two or three newspapers and a few magazines, he said.

According to "Novosti Press Agency 1983 Yearbook USSR," a guidebook to the Soviet government, 8,000 newspapers and 5,000 magazines are published in the Soviet Union.

The "1983 Ayer Directory of Publications," a guidebook to U.S. publications, lists 10,037 newspapers and 12,010 magazines published in the United States.

And as Soviet and American newspapers differ, so do concepts of television. German said even a large Soviet city offers no more than four channels. Here he receives 36 channels, including cable and HBO.

But he will never use 95 percent of those stations, he said. "There is so much junk on (American) TV that very often I have no desire to turn it on." He said the Soviet networks tend to concentrate on educational programs.

On his annual vacation, German returns to the Soviet Union for six or seven weeks. He visits friends in Moscow and tries to spend a few weeks on the Black Sea. "It's very difficult to go on a vacation (to the Soviet Union) because you know you'll have to come back (to America)," he said.

Last June, Soviet Consul Orest Plotnikov, a friend of German's, was mugged and beaten in San Francisco.

German said he feels safer in Moscow than in San Francisco, although, compared to other American cities, San Francisco is "very nice."



By Toru Kawana

Marchers at Soviet Consulate protest downing of KAL jet.

Salinger rekindles Camelot's flame in USF speech

By Genny Hom

Not until the year 2003 will Americans fully understand the impact of John F. Kennedy's presidency, said Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's former press secretary.

"Twenty years from now, the young will be able to look deep into the facts of his presidency and sift out the reality from the myth" after the sealed files in Washington are opened, he said.

Salinger spoke before a capacity crowd at the University of San Francisco last week, exactly 20 years after Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.

Born in San Francisco, Salinger attended SF State briefly before graduating with a bachelor's degree in history from the University of San Francisco in 1947. Currently ABC News Paris bureau chief, Salinger served as Kennedy's press secretary from 1961-1963. He also has been a lecturer at Mills College, an editor at the San Francisco Chronicle and Collier's magazine, a California senator and the vice president of international affairs at Continental Airlines.

"For most, that day in November 1963 marked the end of an era," he said. "People all over the world were destroyed by what happened that day. Since 1963, it's extraordinary the hope and memory President Kennedy left behind."

Signs of capitalizing on Kennedy's legacy are everywhere. Several books have been published, in time to coincide with the 20th commemoration of his death. Manufacturers paid thousands of dollars to advertise on a recent television series documenting the days of Camelot and even in the SF State Franciscan Shops, a special display of Kennedy books was the feature window of the month.

Next year, Kennedy's legacy will be celebrated on his birthday, May 29, instead of the day of his death.

Thirty percent of the respondents in a recent Gallup poll in Newsweek said of all previous presidents, they wish Kennedy were president today. This was the highest percentage, followed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, with 10 percent.

Salinger said life would be different today if Kennedy were alive.

"If John Kennedy were to look at the world today, he'd say, 'Let's get this world moving again. These are not great years for America.' "

One problem is the "proliferation of small interest groups," Salinger said, each fighting separately for its own causes and concerns.

"We have to move to a wider vision of our country's overall needs. In the long run, we can overcome the problems, but only in the context of a better, more united America."

The current threat of a full-scale nuclear war with the Soviets would be less severe if Kennedy were alive today.

Salinger cited the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 as the time the "United States came as close to nuclear war as we'd ever like to come."

The crisis began when an analysis of photographs from U-2 planes showed medium-range missile sites in western Cuba, even though no evidence of missiles was found. Former Soviet leader Nikita Khruschev eventually withdrew the missiles at Kennedy's urging.

Salinger said the crisis ended and the subsequent test-ban negotiations were successful because Kennedy and Khruschev were able to communicate. He said many letters, some 32 pages long, were exchanged between the two.

"The problem was that when John Kennedy died, that dialogue ended . . . The rising rhetoric today between the United States and the Soviet Union is disquieting. There really is no dialogue."

At a brief question-and-answer period, one man suggested that "The Day After," a recent television program about the consequences of nuclear war, should be shown on national Soviet television so the people could see just how serious the impact could be.

"Knowing the Soviet government, that possibility is zero," Salinger said. "And the possibility of having a debate on television is minus zero."

Critics have often accused President Kennedy of being tepid on civil rights issues. In 1963, civil rights was a national concern, and demonstrations, some violent, were held throughout the United States.

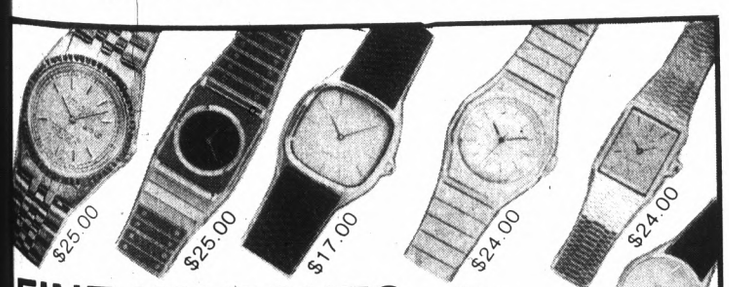
"President Johnson was involved and continued John Kennedy's thrust." The course of civil rights would not have changed much had Kennedy remained president, he said.

Americans should remember that John Kennedy was just another human being, Salinger said. "He was a man, not a myth," he said. "He wasn't Camelot; he was a politician. A politician who had great attributes, but who also had faults. But he was a man who in the short time that he lived, made great contributions which today are still unforgettable."



By Darrin Zuelow

Pierre Salinger, JFK's press secretary, spoke at USF.



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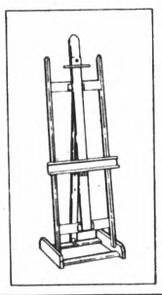
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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Sports

'King of the mat'

By Lisa Knudson

On the wrestling mat, attacking with the aggressive that it takes to manhandle his opponent, 22-year-old heavyweight Morris Johnson is fierce and unrelenting.

Known as "Morris the Mauler," "King of the Mat" and "Morris the Pin" by his teammates and coach, Johnson excels in wrestling.

"He has an unorthodox style with his body and muscular make up," said Lars Jensen, coach of the wrestling team. "He can do things that the average wrestler can't do. Morris has unusual techniques compared to most wrestlers. Should the average wrestler on the team try some of these moves, they'd have trouble."

Johnson, a senior, is currently ranked third nationally in the heavyweight division in Division II. He was also Division II All-American last year, with a 34-4 record. Not since 1961 has SF State had a wrestler named to the All-American team.

"There is nothing worth more than setting a goal for yourself. You keep your eyes on your goal, and be willing to make sacrifices," said Johnson.

Johnson measures up to his conviction, which he attributes to his success. He wrestles every day, 10 months out of the year. During wrestling season he works out with his teammates and competes in collegiate matches. Off season, he works out just as hard, if not harder.

What motivates Johnson to train so much? "The fear of losing," he said. "And mainly because I like the sport and I want to be good at something.

"Most people don't get the chance to be the best in the world at something," he said.

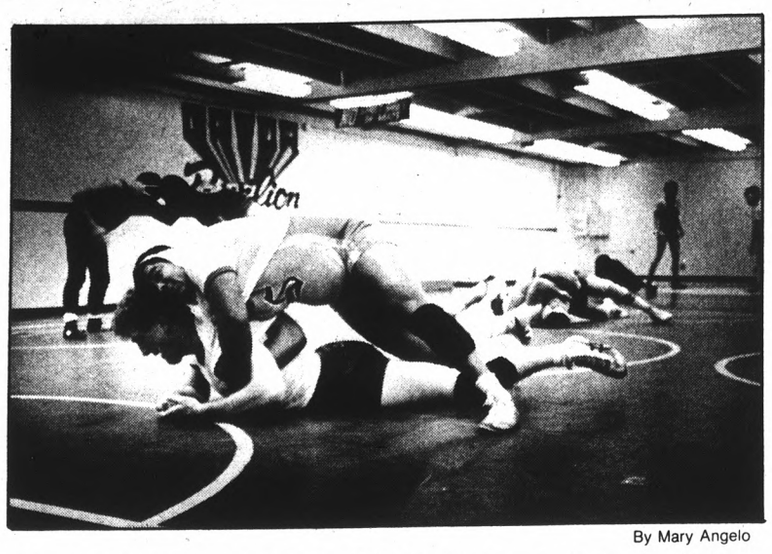
"Johnson is not too far from his dream. With the 1984 Olympics just around the corner, he is in contention for a spot on the team.

"I feel pretty confident that I'll do well at the Olympic trials set for June," said Johnson. His two chief rivals are Fete Lee, a 40-year-old teacher, and Ron Carlisle, a 30-year-old U.S. Marine.

Johnson and his two primary opponents differ in age and experience, but Johnson doesn't seem worried. "I've wrestled them enough times to know their technique."

According to Jensen, "Experience is a factor. It usually takes three years to adjust to wrestling. Most students start when they're in high school, as Morris did. (They) think that when you're 26 or 27 you begin to mature both physically and mentally in this sport."

Johnson started wrestling at Sacramento High School when he was 16. He was ranked 5th nationally in his weight class. His high school coach, Garry Kreizenezk, encouraged him to pursue wrestling in college.



By Mary Angelo

Morrris Johnson, Olympic hopeful, pins his coach during practice.

When Johnson graduated from high school with a 4.0 grade point average, he was offered several scholarships, but he chose Stanislaus State "because my childhood idol Buck Deadrick was coaching there at the time."

As with most athletes, Johnson went through some adjustment in his freshman year. "I came from a small area and it was a culture shock at first,"

By Johnson's sophomore year he showed remarkable improvement. He entered and won the 18 to 21-year-old division of the Nebraska World Trials and he made the varsity team at Stanislaus State. Later, during the summer, he received his first exposure to world competition at the World University Roman Trial Games. By the end of the summer, Johnson was ranked third nationally in his weight class.

Disapointment came when Johnson returned from the summer Roman sports camp. The wrestling program had been cancelled, because Deadrick left and Proposition 13 budget cutbacks.

Johnson considered the scholarships offered to him, and he thought of transferring to SF State. Instead, Johnson took a year off, working as assistant coach to Lars Jensen's twin brother, a wrestling coach at San Jose State. Johnson also worked as an assistant at El Camino High School. "The experience made me realize I liked working with kids and enjoyed teaching," said Johnson.

Johnson returned to college. His decision to choose SF State was "because Lars was teaching here, and my family and friends were nearby.

Johnson believes a scholarship program "is like you have a contract. I wrestle because I want to."

Johnson said that of his three wrestling coaches, Jensen has been most instrumental in guiding him, helping him sharpen his wrestling skills and giving him confidence.

Ironically, when Johnson was a freshman at Stanislaus he wrestled against Jensen, who, at the time, was a senior at SF State. "I lost to him," said Johnson. "He really whipped me."

During the off-season, Johnson said, "Lars is always willing to wrestle with me. He's a real physical fitness maniac."

There aren't too many individual sports where it is necessary to combine finesse, balance and quickness — wrestling does. According to Jensen, there are over 6,000 movements to learn, and this year the Gators will learn only 100 to 150 of them.

Wrestling is mostly known for being physical, but Jensen sees artistic beauty in the sport.

"When I look at Morris wrestling, he's doing a movement forcibly, but it's also done with grace. The thing that is artistic is that he's not using too much energy in his moves," said Jensen.

At five feet, 11 inches and weighing 225 pounds, Johnson looks like he could take on any potential competitor with ease. But there's a gentle quality that surrounds the muscular hero. Off the mat Johnson exudes warmth, humor and intelligence.

With all the recognition Johnson is receiving lately, he still remains modest about his wrestling accomplishment, even though he said he wrestles to "satify my ego.

"The nice thing about wrestling is that it's a team effort. You can't get a big head," said Johnson. "The guys (teammates) will make sure of that."

Johnson's teammates appear to enjoy his company and the recognition that he has given to the Gators.

Johnson's priorities put wrestling behind academics. This is Johnson's final year at SF State. "My first priority is to go to graduate school," he said.

Johnson said he doesn't want to speculate too much on his future plans, but he knows he'll head for the Olympic trials this June.

Brash Gators wrestle with success

By Louis Filson

Last year they came within four points of placing first in the Northern California Athletic Conference Championships.

This year, the Gator wrestling team — which finished 14th in the nation last year — is looking to avenge last year's second place conference finish behind Humboldt.

According to Head Coach Lars Jensen, the Gators would have won last year's NCAC finals easily if one of the wrestlers hadn't been overweight.

"Had this guy made weight, we would have taken it," said Jensen. "That was the real reason we lost. It was kind of like playing football with only 10 guys."

The wrestler in question was Adrian Levexier, who, because of not meeting his 126 pound weight limit, was forced to withdraw. A first place finish by Levexier would have given the Gators the necessary points to obtain first place.

Instead, they came out on the losing end, 74-70.

"Wrestling is different from other sports in this way because participants must make weight to compete," said Jensen. "He would have won had he wrestled that match. But this happens every once and a while. It's just a part of wrestling."

Coming back to this year's squad will be juniors Andrew Stephan (167), Herb Weller (177) and Chris Custur (190). All three were starters on last year's squad.

On this year's team the lack of experience is in the lower weight divisions where Jensen lost three members in the 118, 126 and 134 pound classes.

Jensen is not worried.

The team's only starting freshmen, Cliff Lentz — who was the team's top recruit out of El Camino High School — will take over in the 118 class for now-departed Tony Manliclic.

One step up at 126 will be John Rucker, taking over for Levexier. Two weeks ago, at the Lumberjack Open at Humboldt, Rucker was one of two Gators to finish first.

Rounding out the lower divisions will be Carlos Leveckias at 134. Leveckias will face a big challenge. He's taking over for graduate Mario Decaro, who is now an assistant coach to Jensen. Decaro was an All-American in his division last year.

"I think we will be decent in all three of these weights," said Jensen. "In the middle we have improved. Both of these wrestlers have gone to the Nationals. (Bobby Gonzalez at 150 and Alan Lawrence at 158)."

But despite the talent of the lower divisions, it is the team's heavyweight, Morris Johnson, who may have the biggest season for the Gators (see related story).

The 5-foot 11-inch, 225-pound senior is ranked third in the nation. This year he will attempt to become only the second wrestler in SF State history to win a Division I championship. Last year Johnson made it as far as the Division II Nationals held in Chicago, where he "froze up" and placed second.

"I was happy with my performance last year, but I wasn't satisfied," said Johnson. "I want to be a Division I champion. I think I can beat anyone in the nation."

This is not as far reaching as it sounds. Last year in one competition, Johnson was matched against 420-pound Jimmy Jackson, who was the No. 1 heavyweight on the United States Olympic team in 1976, when he finished sixth overall.

"I had always looked up to Jackson when I was a kid," said Johnson.

Respect had nothing to do with the outcome of this match. Johnson beat his idol, 5-2.

"He is head and shoulders above everyone in our conference," said Jensen. "He is training for the '84 Olympics. If he doesn't make those, he will go in '88."

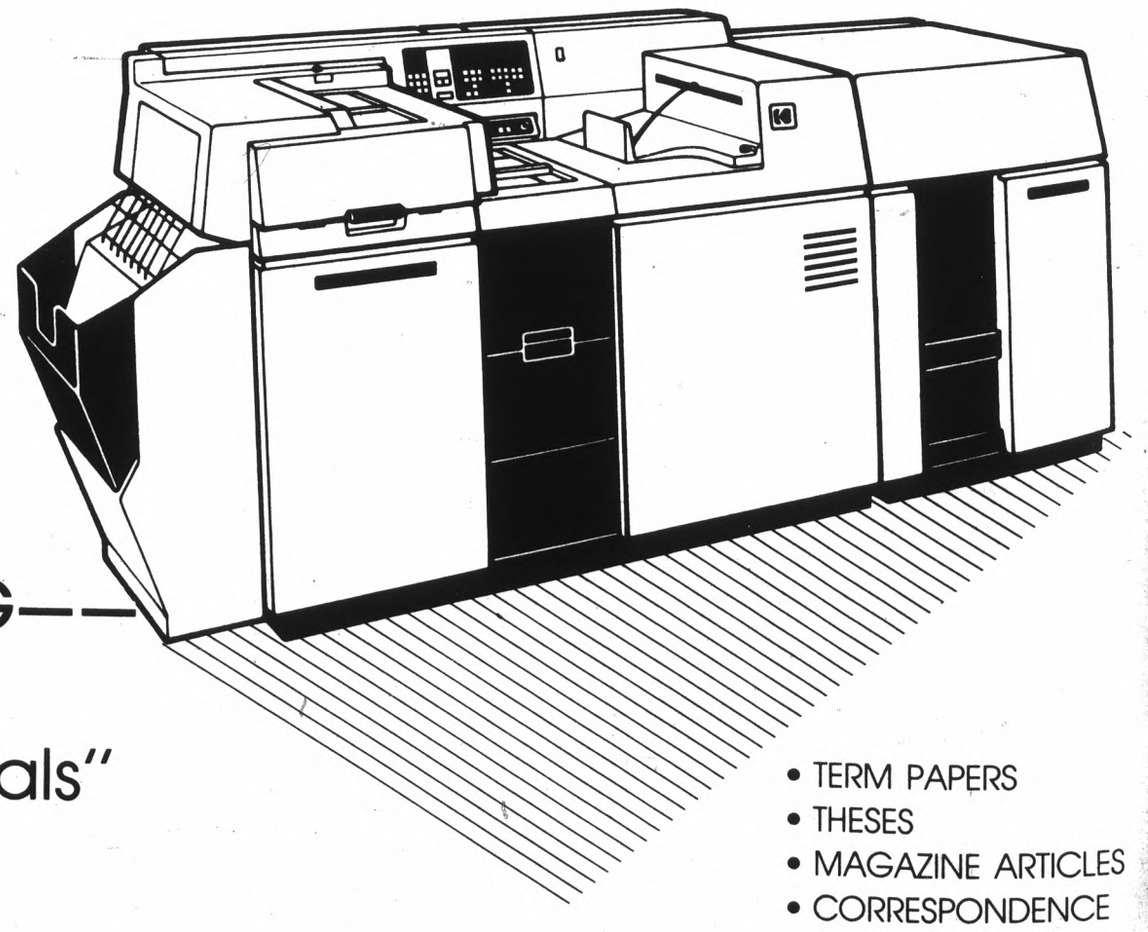
But before the wrestlers start thinking about post-season competition, they must first get through this year's schedule, which includes the Caesar's Palace Invitational tomorrow and Saturday. Top teams the Gators will face in this meet include: Iowa State, Oklahoma State and the University of Oklahoma. These teams are ranked second, third and forth in the nation respectively. Iowa, the country's No. 1 team, will not participate.

Since 1980, the Gators have finished no worse than third in the NCAC.

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By Toru Kawana

A runner's view of Japan

By Sharon Jennings and Ken Heiman

SF State's women's cross country team has recently returned from Japan after competing in the International Women's Ekiden, a grueling 26-mile relay race in Osaka. But the significance of the race was overshadowed by the lasting impressions of Japanese culture remembered by the team as it returned last Friday after a week-long visit.

One of the 11 people (8 team members) fortunate enough to visit Japan on this free trip sponsored by the Asahi Broadcasting Corporation and the Intra University Athletic Union of Japan, was Sharon Jennings who kept a diary of her experiences.

Friday, Nov. 18

We're finally in Japan. As we approached the city, Osaka seemed to resemble Los Angeles in a lot of ways, It was congested and industrialized. They were definitely making use of what little room they had.

As soon as we stepped off the plane a group from the Ekiden race committee greeted us with a large banner and many photographers.

When we arrived at the modern Plaza Hotel, we customarily exchanged gifts with the other teams while observing the traditional Japanese courtesy of bowing.

The Japanese were represented by 17 teams. There were also teams from Australia, Brazil, China, Italy and Korea competing in the race. San Diego State, like SF State, was invited as a good will gesture. Both U.S. cities are sister cities to Osaka.

Flying into Osaka, the first thing we saw were the rice fields and it dawned on me that after a ten-hour flight we

A Soviet team was invited to compete but it declined the invitation.

I was disappointed by dinner (and most of the other meals served at the hotel) because we were served Western food. Our hosts either thought we'd feel more comfortable eating American food or they were afraid to change our diet before the race.

Most of the evening was spent going over the rules of the race. The officials were organized, but strict. One rule, for example, prohibited team members from switching assigned relay positions unless there was a medical reason. I was amazed at how regimented everything was.

Sunday, Nov. 20

Today we were afforded the privilege of going shopping in one of Japan's huge but crowded malls. Unfortunately, we were accompanied by five chaperons. I felt I was being treated like a little kid. We tried to tell our escorts we're responsible enough to take care of ourselves back in the states, but as it turned out, the interpreters were valuable in helping us overcome the language barrier.

Most of the team bought more gifts — touristy things — and exchanged them with team members from other countries as soon as we arrived back at the hotel. The Italian team was anxious to barter for any of the things we brought. with us from America, including our uniforms.

Later in the day we boarded a bus that took us to one of Osaka's tiny, single-block parks for a workout. The bus had a large banner on its side announcing that we were the American runners in the Ekiden race. People waved to the bus as we passed by and a television crew was on hand to broadcast our workout. I was starting to feel a little like a celebrity.

Tuesday, Nov. 22

Opening ceremonies were held today amid much pomp and circumstance in Osaka's Symphony Hall to commemorate tomorrow's race. All of the athletes were required to wear blazers — a symbol of student status in Japan.

Each team was introduced and one member from each team was presented a bouquet of flowers from Miss Japan. An equally impressive welcoming party followed the ceremony in which members of the Japanese teams tried their English out on us. When one of our team members phoned home, she started talking very slowly out of force of habit.

During our afternoon workout, one of my teammates, Lizette Dignan, pulled a hip muscle, but an alternate team member quickly took her place for the race. While Lizette was restricted to her bed for a few days, she was constantly being visited by the friendly members of the Korean team who showed her how to make oragami figures and sing songs in their language.

Wednesday, Nov. 23

Tension was mounting this morning and most of the team seemed pretty nervous about the race. The runners weren't as chatty before the race as they usually are. I wanted to tell some runners from foreign teams "good luck" before the Ekiden to help relax them, but the language barrier prevented me from saying the words, so I settled for hugs and pats on the back.

The race itself was one of the most organized events I've ever participated in. Each runner had a motorcycle escort for the length of the course which began at Nagai Stadium and circled around Osaka Castle.

As I ran by the crowd I could hear people shouting, "San Francisco, San Francisco!" Each team member had the name of her school or country imprinted on her uniform.

We finished 17th out of 23 teams, but I wasn't too discouraged because many of us thought we'd come in last. San Diego State finished first.

I felt relieved the race was finally over, like a lot of pressure had been taken off me. Many of the other runners also seemed friendlier than before the race as if they too felt a great sense of relief.

During the goodbye party at the hotel I discovered the Ekiden race cost $3 million. The sponsors must have felt the promotion of women's distance running to be an important investment.

Thursday, Nov. 24

We spent part of the day sightseeing. Many of us may have been looking forward to seeing the sights of Japan more than competing in the race.

As we walked down the streets, a lot of people stared at us. The Japanese seemed to be fascinated by the athletic director Bill Partlow's height (6 feet, 5 inches) and the blond hair of one of my teammates, Elisse Moran.

Some of the ammenities of Japan left a lot to be desired. For a country that is so technologically advanced, you'd think they'd have more civilized toilets. The women's toilets were holes in the ground with the porcelain not extending more then three inches above the ground. I wondered how old women managed to use them.

Although we had enough time for sightseeing and shopping, I still felt rushed. This strict scheduling down to the smallest detail seemed to be a reflection of how efficient the country is as a whole. But at times, I felt as if the race was too structured.

Despite some of the restrictions imposed on us, we all had a great time and hope that our team will be selected to go back next year.

SIDELINES

Men's Basketball: The Gator's aren't exactly starting out on the right foot. They have lost their first three games. Tuesday night was the team's latest loss as they dropped a 55-42 decision to San Jose State in San Jose.

The Gators were beaten severely on the boards as they were out-rebounded 41-26 by the Spartan team. The only bright spots for the Gators were Pat Sandle and Tony Welch. Both scored 13 points apiece.

Last Friday the cagers were beaten by Chapman College at Gator gym, 81-74.

Two nights later the Gators were barely beaten by Cal-Poly Pomona, 63-61.

Women's Basketball: The team posted an impressive 54-44 victory over Division I Santa Clara Tuesday night at Gator Gym. While the Gators, 3-2, only shot 34 percent from the floor and 32 percent from the line, they out-rebounded their opponents, 56-40. Santa Clara shot 35 percent from the floor and 50 percent from the line.

The Gator attack was led by center Trina Easley who had 13 points and 15 rebounds. Elaine Williams had nine points. For Santa Clara, Sheila James came off the bench and led all scorers with 14 points despite going one for 12 in the second half.

The major reason for the Gator upset of the Broncos was due to the successfull execution of a full-court press defense used in the entire second half. SF State Coach Emily Manwaring refers to the formation as "Dynamite."

"Dynamite means trouble," said Manwaring. "They (Santa Clara) couldn't worry about (setting up) their offense, they had to worry about getting the ball."

The Gators face St. Mary's Saturday in Moraga. Tuesday the team will head to Harmon Gym to face UC Berkeley.

Men's Swimming: The Gators stoked their way to a 66-29 victory over Hayward State Tuesday night. It was the first dual meet victory for the Gators in eight years.

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Kodak New Kodacolor VR films.

Arts

More to film than fame and fortune

By Paula Nichols

Most outsiders are fascinated by filmmaking. They get hired as extras only to be thoroughly bored after 45 minutes.

Filmmaking is like Beckett's "Waiting for Godot," said Joshua Stein. "It's really not glamorous at all."

Stein is a 34-year-old graduate student in SF State's film program. He studied film as an undergraduate at New York University. Wearing jeans and a green cotton shirt with rolled up sleeves, dark curly haired Stein talks about filmmaking as an insider.

Sitting at the projection table in the basement studio of In-Camera, where he works, Stein's voice rises just above the steady whir of a silver playback machine.

"Film is an exciting art form to me," said Stein. "It makes my mind race to be able to create a feature film and have it become the reality for two hours. That is very powerful."

Four months ago Stein finished a nine-minute film, "Waiting for the Big One," representing one year's work. It was selected as part of SF State's Film Finals last May. Students, faculty and staff vote for films to be featured in the annual two-hour program.

Those films were then shown at the Mill Valley Film Festival in August, at the UC Berkeley Theater and the Red Victorian in San Francisco.

"A lot of people who have seen the film think I mean only nuclear war," said Stein. "But I think people are waiting for the next big thing — the perfect relationship, the perfect love, the perfect life."

Stein chose SF State's graduate program by a process of elimination. After New University he wanted to do his graduate work in California. The University of Southern California was too expensive and the University of California at Los Angeles was too smoggy.

School is a great place to get hands-on experience and to make the mistakes necessary to become proficient, said Stein. In school, students can forget to focus the eyepiece on a camera and have to reshoot entire sequences. But reshooting in the commercial world costs thousands of dollars.

Filmmaking involves three stages: preplanning, shooting and post-production editing. Stein got his ideas and themes for "Waiting for the Big One" by indiscriminately recording things off television and radio.

A major inspiration came from a line in "Guns on the Roof," a political song by the Clash.

The film is essentially a montage of scenes of a woman filmmaker confronting ironic situations while editing a sound track.

Stein conceived and shot his film in one semester. Then he began editing, which is his favorite part.

"I turned in a very rough script," said Stein, "but it wasn't rough in my mind." Stein knew the feeling he wanted to convey, so he worked with the soundtrack and picture in tandem to create the best constrasts.

"It's very exciting when two shots work," said Stein.

But film is a difficult medium to work in. "Maybe I expected it to be less tedious," said Stein. "A filmmaker becomes like a bookkeeper who should be able to account for every frame." A frame is one twenty-fourth of a second of film.

Filmmaking is also expensive. It took Stein 12 hours to mix the soundtrack for "Waiting for the Big One." A professional sound lab would cost $100 per hour.

According to Stein, a lot of students finance their films with student loans. He estimated he spent $700-$800 of savings on his film. Some people drive cabs to support their filmmaking, said Stein.

Filmmaking is highly competitive. San Francisco has more independent filmmakers per capita struggling with high hopes than most other cities, said Stein.

But he believes there is strength in unity. Stein pooled his resources to buy equipment and formed In-Camera with two other graduate film students. Working as a team provides more leverage in getting jobs than being independent, according to Stein.

Since most films don't get seen by a lot of people, Stein said he sometimes wonders why he does it. But student films can be stepping stones.

"You pay your dues and hope it pays off," said Stein.



By Toru Kawana

Filmmaker Joshua Stein says film making is not glamorous at all.

Players Club spotlights its own talent and production



By Darrin Zuelow

Geoff Shields and Kelly O'Connell played it out in the production of "In the Boom Boom Room."

By Teresa Coon

An old tattered briefcase containing records of the club's beginnings has disappeared. Membership and activites of the club vary from semester to semester. Yet the Players Club is one of the oldest clubs on campus — and the only club of its kind in the nation.

Members in the Players Club, organized by Theater Arts Department students, produce, direct, design and act in their own productions. And they do all this on their own time in addition to their curricular activities.

"The basis of the Players Club is that everybody in the Theater Arts Department is a member," said R. Mark Nichol, last semester's club president. "But you don't have to be a student in the department. If you are interested you can be a member."

The Players Club had been on campus for some 20 years before it really had a chance to show what kind of production could be created by the group of all undergraduate students.

Last semester when one of the department's major productions was canceled, Nichol led the group in persuading the department to allow the students to produce a major production.

"We chose a director by looking over his experience," said Nichol. "The person had to have directed a showcase, an edited version of a full-length play or one-act play, or one of our Brown Bag Theater productions.

"We asked the director to choose a play he wanted to do — we don't want to impose a play on someone. We ended up doing two one-act plays," said Nichol. "It worked well. We got support from the department to continue doing it."

Membership in the club varies from semester to semester. "Due to the nature of theater arts, it is a highly transient and fluctuating group. One year people are very excited, and the next year it will go down. It is cyclical. But last year we really got things going," said Nichol. "We got lots of support, and people actually started coming to the meetings."

"The group's purpose is to give students a chance to show what their abilities are," said Judy Waters, this year's president. "The Players Club is about giving people a chance to try out new ideas and a place to put their creative energy."

The productions have no faculty involvement, except for support. Most of the department's major productions are produced, directed and have sets designed by faculty members. But with the Players Club, students have to put their own time into designing, painting and building the sets, as well as devoting whatever time left over after their school productions to create the club's production.

"There has been some incredible work coming out in the past couple of years," said Waters. "I'm amazed by the amount of energy students do put out. It's very different from mainstream academia. I studied at Michigan State University before coming here, where the department was very small and people plodded along and did their shows. There wasn't this kind of 'I want to try this' attitude that I find here.

"There is an endless list all the time of things we are working on. We hope to set up a play library so that students have a resource to go to when looking for new works, and we have social activites a couple times a year to keep us going — they replenish the spirit that we need."

At the end of the year the club will hold a banquet which will include awards for best actress and actor in different situations, as well as best designers, technicians and directors.

"All year we work toward the banquet," said Waters. "The proceeds from the first semester production go toward the spring production. Then these proceeds go into the banquet."

This semester's production, "In the Boom Boom Room" was *the* choice, said Waters. "Marcus Stern, the director, has proven himself over and over again in some incredible productions."

"Marcus is an artisitic, creative, hard-driving director. For a student, it is amazing to see what he is able to put out and the respect that he has gotten from the students and faculty."

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Clip and save this menu!

Leon Russell hits the West Coast

By Glenn Gullmes

He has come a long way since his teenage days in Tulsa, Okla. His first break came when he was offered a job on tour with Jerry Lee Lewis in 1958. After that six-month engagement he made his way out to Los Angeles and a successful career as a studio musician. In 1970, he released his first solo album, "Leon Russell."

Master musician Leon Russell will appear in concert at the Barbary Coast Tuesday, Dec. 6 at 2 p.m. The show, which also features Paradise, Russell's eight-piece band, will include many new songs from a soon-to-be-released record album as well as a number of familiar tunes from Russell's repertoire

In a telephone interview from his farm in Tennessee, the soft spoken Russell, affectionately known as Leon to his fans, expressed enthusiasm about his upcoming three-week tour of California and the Southwest as he detailed his plans to re-emerge as a force on the popular music scene.

He described in glowing terms his new album, tentatively scheduled to be released in February, a work which represents his first songwriting efforts in four years. "The material is real strong . . . lots of substance." Working with co-producer Doug Snyder, Russell has come up with a batch of high energy rock'n'roll numbers and ballads, which he terms "some of the best stuff I've done yet . . . very suitable for today's market."

Although he has toured on a fairly regular basis, Russell has been "laying back" for the past several years, taking a well deserved vacation from the rigors of the music business. He remarried after divorcing Mary McCreary and recently became the proud father of a baby girl.

Russell hopes to make use of the mobile video unit which he built a few years back; MTV promos and future in-concert video projects should help to create the exposure necessary for this music veteran to step into the mainstream of the music industry in the '80s. He also has recently appeared on a number of TV specials; there is a possibility that he will do a Christmas special next year, writing the soundtrack and making an appearance as Santa Claus.

He still sports the long silver hair and beard that have become his trademarks; "I'm just a 41-year-old hippie," remarked the affable music legend. There are also opportunities for acting; he is currently considering a part in a 10-hour network miniseries.

His style incorporates, at various times, rhythm and blues, country, gospel, jazz, rockabilly, folk music from around the globe and straight forward rock'n'roll. As a songwriter he has gained his greatest success in composing ballads.

"I write from the heart," explains Leon, the inspired artist and consummate craftsman, who laments the takeover of the music industry by "accountants and executives who have no feel for the art."

Leon rose to prominence as a solo artist in his own right during the '70s when he released a string of gold albums, such as "Carney" and "Will 'o' the Wisp," that spawned a number of hit singles, including "Tightrope," "Lady Blue," and "Stranger in a Strange Land." His electrifying performance in the Benefit for Bangladesh (also featured were George Harrison and Ringo Starr) established Russell as a major concert attraction. His triple-album set "Leon Live" was recorded in Ontario, Calif., before an audience of 70,000 enthusiastic fans.

High technology takes the stage

By Genny Hom

The stage is bare, except for a few scattered props. Suddenly, a spotlight focuses on the actor, wearing a plain and simple costume. He gestures explicitly and the imagery and visions of the complicated scene come alive.

Actors used to pride themselves on being able to perform with their sheer skill and talent. Props were regarded as just accessories, and the sign of a "real" actor was how well he could make the images appear without any. It was just the actor, the stage and the audience.

But today, even the arts have been taken over by high technology. Computers are breaking into show business.

Though there are no available statistics on how many Bay Area theaters use computers, Pamela Mason-Brune of the Bay Area Theater Alliance said more and more theaters are discovering the need for them.

"Theater is so labor intensive," she said. "If you can manage to have a machine take over some of the work, it helps a great deal."

Glenn Epperson, vice president of Performing Arts Technology, said there has been a great increase in the number of theaters using his company's services. The company develops and designs various types of software, including programs for mailing lists, accounting, payroll, word processing, subscription records and purchase orders. A major client is the American Conservatory Theater.

"Computers aren't replacing human beings," he said. "People in theater are finally realizing they can take out the day-to-day drudgery and spend the bulk of their time on creative aspects."

The Julian Theater in San Francisco's Potrero Hill District was one of the first small theaters to use computers, said Richard Reineccus, artistic director. The non-profit, 150-seat theater has an annual budget of $150,000.

A year ago, it received a grant from the Irvine Foundation to purchase an Apple II computer, which is used for both management and creative aspects, he said.

On the management side, it is used for filing, taking notes, subscription seating charts and mailing list information.

But Reineccus is especially enthusiastic about the creative capabilities of his computer.

The theater's lighting system is controlled by a MicroStar II system. When hooked up to the computer, it automatically cues, dims or fades the lights by memory.

"People don't know that computers are being used creatively," he said. "We're looking for more creative ways to use our computer, not just the management ways. While we have this incredible machine, we may as well enhance the creative side."

Reineccus soon hopes to use his computer for special exotic sound effects, typesetting, and designing graphic art and stages.

Beatlefest draws 9,000 devotees

By Tim Donohue

Oh, the Beatles. Wasn't that Paul McCartney's old group?

While the Beatles will never play again because of John Lennon's death, the Fab Four will always remain in spirit with their fans. Last weekend, the 7th Annual Beatlefest, held in the Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles, brought some fans even closer to the four Liverpool musicians who revolutionized the music world in the '60s.

The atmosphere of the festival was heightened by the first-class surroundings of the Bonaventure — a hotel that rivals San Francisco's Hyatt Regency for elegance.

The festival was divided among several of the hotel's entertainment and meeting rooms. The main ballroom was converted into a theater that showed such Beatle movies as "Let It Be" and "A Hard Day's Night." Next to the ballroom was a Beatle flea market and downstairs was a showroom for artwork commemorating the Beatles and a video room that showed clips of their concerts and TV appearances.

The most enjoyable moments of the festival were the filmclips of the Beatles at Shea Stadium, their appearances on the Ed Sullivan Show and rare footage of a nightclub appearance in Hamburg, West Germany before they became superstars.

During the showing of their movie "Help", 13-year-old girls were screaming their heads off every time a Beatle appeared on the screen, repeating a phenomenon that took place 20 years before when their mothers were teenagers.

The flea market sold Beatle memorabilia including Beatles T-shirts, books, buttons, pictures, posters and albums. A special edition of a 45 rpm recording of "Please, Please Me" in mint condition sold for $300. Beatle bubblegum cards sold for $1 each and an Aug. 29, 1966, Candlestick Park Beatle concert ticket (untorn) sold for $100.

The flea market also sold oddities such as Beatle wigs, jigsaw puzzles and dolls. A 12-inch blow-up doll of Ringo, complete with drums, went for $25 and a complete collection of 6-inch plastic dolls of John, Paul, George and Ringo sold for $250.

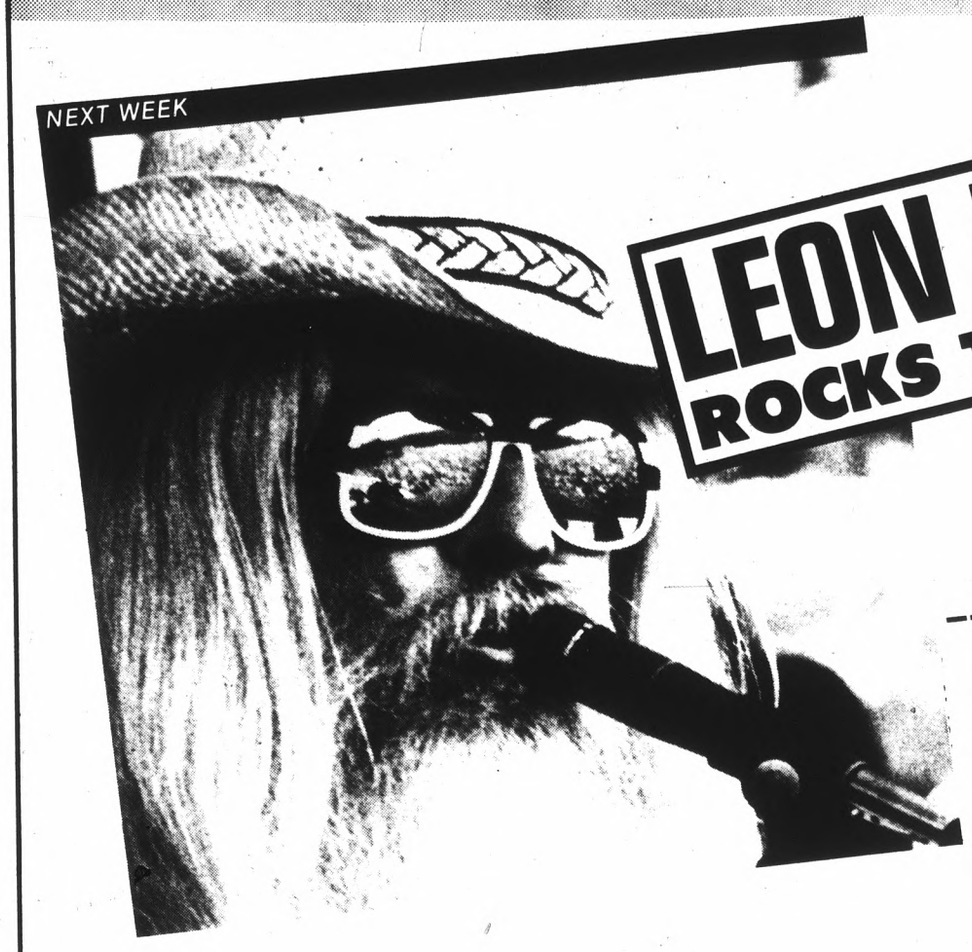
The festival revealed a special history and appreciation for the Beatles that left fans in awe. In one day, an admirer could view the transformation of these musicians from struggling artists on one-night stands in Germany, to superstars thrilling tens of thousands at Shea Stadium, to the "Sergeant Pepper" days to their breakup during the "Let It Be" era.

Those who loved the Beatles loved them more after this show and those who did not know them grew to appreciate the band that produced 20 No. 1 hits in the '60s and early '70s.

The promoters promise that the festival will return to Los Angeles for next year's Thanksgiving weekend. This festival attracted more than 9,000 guests at $12.50 a head.

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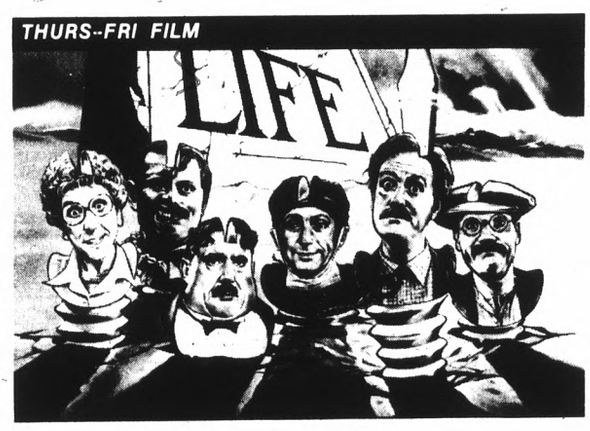


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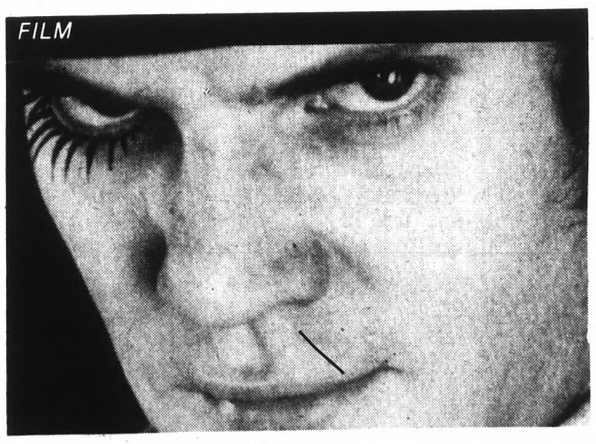
LEON RUSSELL, *the legendary singer, pianist, and composer of such hits as "This Masquerade," "Superstar," "Stranger in a Strange Land," "Tightrope," and "Song for You," will bring his powerful eight-piece rock band into the Barbary Coast in a rare Bay Area appearance. One show only.*

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GINAL DEFECTIVE

Backwords

(Right) The Oasis on Folsom Street is one nightclub where people show off their hairstyles. (Below) Gretchen Warriner, a model, gets a haircut at Vidal Sassoon, a salon which considers itself the leader of chic.





In the manestream

By Noma Faingold

Split ends, baldness and the heartbreak of psoriasis don't exist in the world of the obsessively hip. Hair is an attitude.

Setting hair with rollers is like wearing polyester. The avant garde just doesn't do it.

They believe they are setting trends for the masses who don't identify with Andy Warhol. But as original as they think they are, they emulate others, particularly rock musicians.

Midnight at the Oasis

The Oasis on Folsom Street was well-concealed by a tin exterior. Inside, it was like a scene from "Night of the Living Dead." The bodies stood motionless on the dance floor, staring up at the loft where the band Primal Scream played a song that could have been the theme to the voyage to Hades.

The loud synth-humming intrumentals put the crowd into a zombie state. Smoke forced itself on the gray ceiling and walls, which made the room seem dense and the view muffled.

When the death ballad was over, people began to clap then shout, "More, more." There was no way of knowing whether the band received a standing ovation, because everyone was already standing. Someone who saw a reporter writing, asked if it would be a review of the band.

That would have been too easy.

Most people wore their hair like their current favorite musician. A woman did her best to resemble Exene Cervenka, lead vocalist for the Los Angeles based band X, from the unkempt, long streaked-blond and brown hair to her semi-stoned demeanor. She mumbled that her boyfriend did her hair; she followed a photographer around.

A woman visiting from England, wearing a black and white checkered pantsuit, black patent leather cap, and 1950's sunglasses said, "It's more natural to dress like this in England." She revealed her bleached wedge-cut under the cap and added, "The styles are farther ahead than here."

Lee Ann Daffner, who played keyboards for the band, had that Bride of Frankenstein-look: White porcelain make up and electrified hair.

She said she got her hairstyle five years ago from the British band The Slits, known to use a lot of hair spray.

"I tease it and that's it for a week," she said.

Daffner, who attends SF State, said that most people in the Oasis that night were just following a fad with their hairstyles.

"Too many people don't look in the mirror. They look in magazines. Seventy-five percent are followers and the other 25 percent do think. It's the same old story of the masses vs. minority," she said.

Do or dye

Walking into Vidal Sassoon off Union Square the morning after, new hairstyles began to make more sense. The high-tech chrome and gray half-million dollar decor was right out of "Architectural Digest." The San Francisco branch of the transcontinental salon wasn't pretending to be innovative; it is.

"Almost everything you see out on the streets now has been indirectly influenced by Vidal Sassoon," said manager/stylist Kendal Ong.

The Sassoon salons first became prominent in the 1960's, after creating unique geometric looks culminating with the popularization of the "Wedge." It took 1976 Olympic gold medal figure skater Dorothy Hamill to formally introduce the hairstyle to the American public.

According to Ong, hair fashion generally goes through a five-year cycle before it ever penetrates suburbia. First the style is designed. Then the few avant garde pick it up. A fad develops and the style then becomes part of the mass culture, usually in a more subtle form. "Some styles may never hit areas like Montgomery Ward," said Ong.

Ron Lee, art director at the salon on Post Street said, "The stylists strive for a progressive look that can be watered down for the masses."

Simple haircuts start at $24. But spending twice that amount is more typical.

Ong believes that many things, including music, inspire hair fashion. But sometimes it's the other way around.

The "Brush" was created in an England Sassoon salon in 1972. The spiky look became a big part of the punk rock movement four years later.

"What the perm was to the '70s, color will be the '80s," said Ong.

Julie Dumatove, Sassoon's color specialist, said the corporation is currently "exploring the other side of the spectrum for the first time — ocean colors, metallic colors."

Ong said the "muddy, oppressive, iridescent" colors first created two years ago were influenced by contemporary Japanese fashion. Roomy, unfrilly and andrgoynous clothing typify the current designs coming out of Japan.

"Right now, I'm really influenced by the Japanese. For about the last year and a half I've really liked what they're doing," said Ong.

The hairstyles becoming popular, according to Ong, are the "three-dimensional looks, cutting shapes on top of shapes. What I'm doing a lot of now is mixing up a lot of different textures within a head of hair; going from straight to curly and everything in between."

The Rastafarian curl has become a part of Sassoon style as well. Reggae music may have made people aware of the style, but Ong believes flamboyant and effeminate Boy George, lead singer for the British group Culture Club, will have much more impact on the mass culture.

"I think it's (his hair) quite interesting. He's definitely a fashion statement. You see so many people imitating him. You go to clubs and see people (mostly women) trying to look like him.

"What's interesting is, he's brought back longer hair with that rasta-type perm," said Ong.

Strangers in the night

The avant garde try to set the trends. The masses flock to the right places trying to learn what is in vogue.

The rumor is that Prince visited the 181 Club when he stopped in San Francisco during his last tour, giving the club instant status.

On this night, the 181, in the heart of the Tenderloin, was filled with Foster City types except for a couple of innercity spillovers and a foursome who resembled the B-52's.

The oval room looked like a dinner theater. The stage, which doubled as a dance floor, was surrounded by shaky wood tables. Suddenly, following a Michael Jackson song, Frank Sinatra's "Strangers in the Night" was playing. Everyone looked stunned as it was announced that they would be viewing a performance of "The Loaf." Truly deep theater, about a loaf of bread filled with street drugs shared by a murderer, a voyeur and a parasitic couple.

"How'd you like the skit?" someone asked.

"It was a play," said the man with close-cropped platinum blond hair. Definitely new wave style; like Billy Idol.

London calling

At SF State, David Winn, a deejay at KSFS, sees the music industry as the big push behind hairstyles.

"The whole (music) industry is very fad oriented. There are so many different trends in music that come up all the time. The way bands market themselves is to have an image and a lot of times the image is a hairstyle and it has a lot of influence, like Boy George. It will probably have repercussions in the fashion industry if it looks profitable," said Winn, whose hair was as styleless as possible: medium length and parted in the middle.

Many at SF State will say that music stars and some movie stars influence the way they look.

The bleached voluminous hair of another SF State student, Nicole August, resulted from a grown out punk cut. "The question is what made me decide to go punk, the political stuff. I was going to a suburban high school and everybody was dead and punk was a real political energetic thing. Right now, I'm away from all that. I outgrew it," she said.

August, who wants dreadlocks next, said, "I'm into Culture Club. A lot of times, I'll wear braids right here (in front) — sort of Boy Georgish. I was in London this summer and there were lots of people walking down the street as complete Boy Georges."

Boy George, who could pass for a pregnant housewife in other social circles, is in.

Greg Kendrick, Broadcast Communications Arts secretary, describes his hairstyle as "The Vampire."

"I've always liked the Bela Lugosi look," he said. "There's a reason why I cut it this way (short, with an exaggerated widow's peak). Because I have a receding hairline, rather than hide it, I decided to flaunt it.

"My original decision to cut my hair very short a couple of years ago and do something geometric with it was inspired by what was going on in a lot of new wave groups. I always liked the way David Byrne (of the Talking Heads) looked," he said.

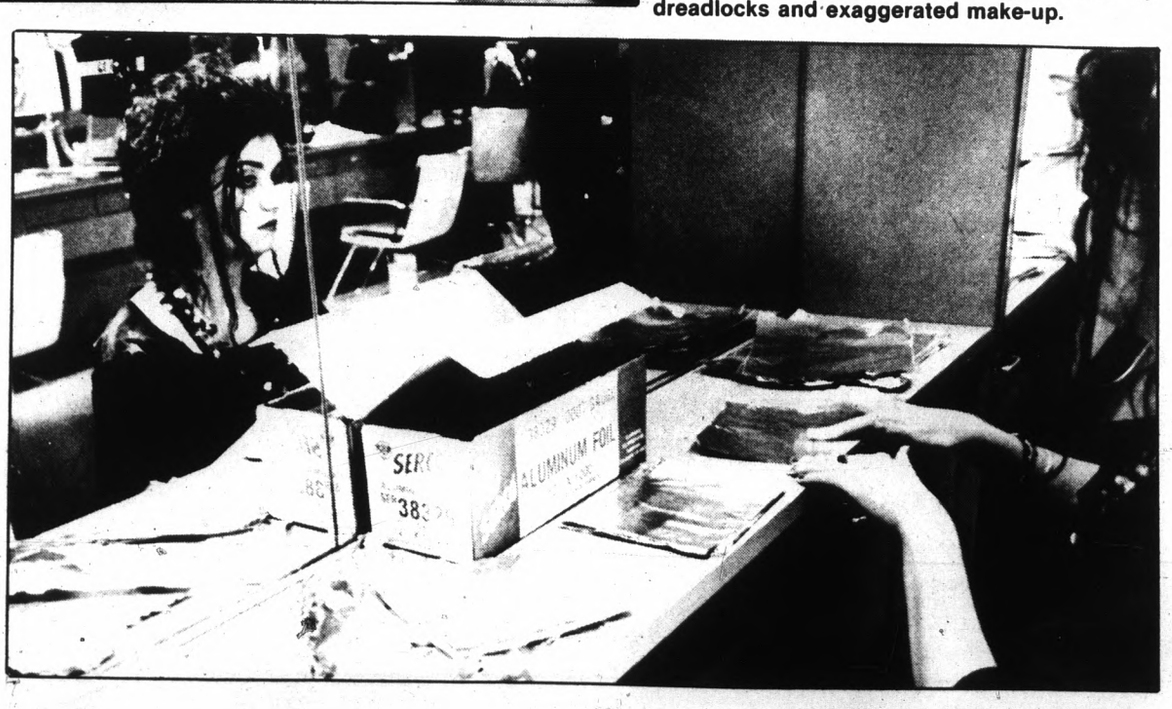
Kendrick analyzed why musicians have an enormous influence on hairstyles.

"Most conventional role models: parents, politicians, and businessmen, fell to disrepute during the '60s," he said. "The one particular group that came to epitomize a lot of feelings of rebellion and disillusionment were rock musicians and when people were looking for role models, those were the people that they looked to."





(Above) With her new cut from Vidal Sassoon, Gretchen Warriner has what is becoming a classic look. (Left) Larry Wells' hairstyle resembles international singer Grace Jones. Wells calls it "The Iron." (Below) Kire Toland, has the Boy George look — symbolized by dreadlocks and exaggerated make-up.



Photos by

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